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FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
H. R. 7953



JULY 19, 1957

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FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1957

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a. m., in room 1310, New House Office Building, Hon. George M. Grant (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Grant, Johnson, Matthews, Burns, McIntire, Dixon, and Teague (California).

Also present: Representatives Jones, Watts, Hagen, and Jennings. Mabel C. Downey, clerk; John Heimburger, counsel.

Mr. GRANT. Let us come to order.

We have for discussion this morning H. R. 7953, which is a bill by Mr. Cooley, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

(H. R. 7953 is as follows:)

[H. R. 7953, 85th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of March 4, 1913, as amended (16 U. S. C. 502), is hereby amended by substituting for the last proviso of subsection (c) the following: "*And provided further*, That except for fire fighting emergencies no reimbursement herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of \$50 to persons who were employees of the Forest Service prior to the time the equipment was obtained or \$2,500 in any other case, unless the equipment was made available under a written agreement, contract, or lease," and by changing the designation of that subsection from (c) to (d) and inserting a new subsection (c) as follows:

"(c) To contract with public and private agencies, corporations, firms, associations, or individuals to train, provide forage, care, and housing for, and to work pack stock owned and held in reserve by the Forest Service for fire emergency purposes and as all or part of the consideration therefor to permit such contractors to use the stock for their own purposes during the periods of nonuse by the Forest Service."

SEC. 2. Funds available to the Forest Service may be used in amounts not exceeding \$100 in any single claim, for reimbursing employees of the Forest Service for loss of or damage to clothing and other personal effects resulting from fires, floods, or other casualties at or near the place in which such property is temporarily stored during services of the employees in connection with such casualties.

SEC. 3. Funds available to the Forest Service may be used, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to in this Act as Secretary) for expenses of transporting automobiles of employees of that Service between points in Alaska in connection with transfers of official stations of such employees to meet the needs of the Service.

SEC. 4. Section 202 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 554b), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for

the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service, and for expenses of notifying employees of the death or serious illness of close relatives and, in such cases where no public transportation is available, for transporting the employees to a point where public transportation is available."

SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, to transfer, without reimbursement or at such prices and upon such terms as he may impose, to States and political subdivisions or agencies thereof fire lookout towers and other structures or improvements used by the Forest Service for fire prevention or suppression purposes, and the land used in connection therewith if such land is outside national forest boundaries, when they are no longer needed by the Forest Service for such purposes but are of value to the State or political subdivision or agency thereof in its fire protection system: *Provided*, That if any property so transferred is not put to use for the purpose for which it was transferred within two years from the date of transfer, or if, within fifteen years from the date of transfer, any such property should cease to be used for the purpose for which it was transferred for a period of two years, title thereto shall revert to and immediately revert in the United States.

SEC. 6. Section 10 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (64 Stat. 82), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 of the Act of August 23, 1912, as amended (31 U. S. C. 679), appropriations for the protection and management of the national forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service shall be available to pay for telephone service installed in residences of employees and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who reside within or near such lands when such installation is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be needed in protecting such lands: *Provided*, That in addition to the monthly local service charge the Government may pay only such tolls or other charges as are required strictly for the public business."

SEC. 7. Any moneys received by the United States with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service (1) as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or deposit by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required under the permit or timber sale contract or (2) as a result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands or improvements, shall be covered into the Treasury and are hereby appropriated and made available until expended to cover the cost to the United States of any improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work on lands under the administration of the Forest Service rendered necessary by the action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, compromise, or settlement: *Provided*, That any portion of the moneys so received in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 8. The Secretary may require the users of roads or trails on national forest and other lands under the administrative control of the Forest Service to deposit such sums as the Secretary estimates to be necessary to cover the cost of maintenance made necessary by their use thereof. Such deposits shall be covered into the Treasury and are hereby appropriated and made available, until expended as the Secretary may direct, to cover road and trail maintenance on such lands.

SEC. 9: The proviso in the Act of May 11, 1922, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, under the item "General expenses, Forest Service", limiting the expenditure of funds for publication (42 Stat. 507, 521; 16 U. S. C. 556) is hereby amended by substituting for the phrase "*And provided further*," the phrase "*Provided further*" and adding a further proviso so that the limiting provisions shall read "*Provided further*, That hereafter no part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper or magazine article, but this shall not prevent the giving out to all persons, without discrimination, including newspapers and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts or official information of value to the public: *And provided further*, That this prohibition shall not apply to scientific or technical articles prepared for or published in scientific publications."

SEC. 10. Section 5 of the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U. S. C. 555), is hereby further amended by changing the amount in the last proviso to \$50,000.

MR. GRANT. I believe that Mr. Crafts is the first witness here, but I do not believe he has come in as yet.

I see Mr. Nelson here. Mr. Nelson would like to make a statement at this time.

Mrs. DOWNEY (the clerk). I want to explain to the committee that Mr. Nelson, for his organization, made a request to be heard at this meeting, but through oversight that notification was not given to him, and he did not have time to prepare a statement; but he is going to speak orally, and with your permission to file a statement for the record.

Mr. GRANT. Without objection that will be granted.

We are glad to hear from you, Mr. Nelson.

STATEMENT OF A. Z. NELSON, REPRESENTING NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. NELSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is A. Z. Nelson, I work for the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, at Washington, D. C.

The association I represent has within its overall membership the largest part of the lumber production of the United States, and we have a great interest in matters which deal with our national forests, its commercial resources, and mineral resources located therein.

As has been stated we did not learn of this hearing on this bill H. R. 7953 until about 45 minutes ago, when we picked up the information in the Congressional Record. We were not notified, as we had asked to be, concerning this hearing, and, as a consequence of that, I am not prepared at this time to present to the committee a formal statement.

However, we do wish to inform the committee that our association and the lumber industry which it represents has serious reservations with regard to sections 7 and 8 of this bill.

Section 7 would authorize the use of moneys received from forfeiture of bonds or deposits by the purchasers or permittees for forest-improvement protection and rehabilitation work made necessary by it, that led to the forfeiture.

Section 8 of this bill would authorize the Secretary to require the user of a road or trail in the national forests or other lands under administration by the Forest Service to deposit sufficient money for satisfactory maintenance, and make such deposits available to cover such maintenance costs.

The 90 million acres of national-forest lands which are classified as commercial timberland are of tremendous importance to the lumber industry. Some 95 percent of its receipts from the national forests, receipts accounted for by purchases of timber by the forest-products industry, and these 2 sections, section 7 and particularly section 8 relate to the activities of the Forest Service in the disposal of timber to our industry.

We have transmitted copies of this bill to a good many persons concerned with the matters in our industry, and we have not yet received in return full and adequate comment on these two sections.

I want to express strong reservations on these sections, and particularly section 8, and, Mr. Chairman, with your permission we would like to present to this committee very soon amendatory language relating to these two sections, and possibly also other sections, to certain features.

I would like permission, therefore, Mr. Chairman, to revise and to extend my remarks when this information is ready in the near future.

MR. GRANT. Without objection that request will be granted, and we will keep the record open for that purpose.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1957.

HON. GEORGE GRANT,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Forests, House Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GRANT: In my appearance before your subcommittee on July 19 with respect to H. R. 7953, an omnibus Forest Service bill, it was requested that our association be given the privilege of objecting to sections 7 and 8 at a later date and of filing our industry's views for the record. This request was granted.

Sections 7 and 8 of the bill propose substantive additions to existing legal authority of the Department of Agriculture. They are of far-reaching significance to timber purchasers. We feel that they are not "housekeeping" details relating to Forest Service administration such as are reflected in other sections of the bill.

Both sections 7 and 8 of the bill would automatically appropriate to the Forest Service and make available for expenditure sums of money that under present law would be deposited into the Treasury. In particular, section 8, if enacted, would empower the Forest Service to insist, if it chose to do so as a matter of policy that it perform all road maintenance necessitated by timber purchasers using national-forest roads. Present law and policy allow a timber purchaser the choice of advancing funds to the Forest Service for road maintenance; otherwise, the timber purchaser performs the work himself as a condition of his timber-sale contract or special-use permit. If section 8 were enacted, and used by the Forest Service broadly, a timber purchaser would have no assurance that the Forest Service maintenance would be timed to his needs or to specifications required by his trucks. It would deny the operator the choice of maintaining roads himself where he can do the job more economically and efficiently than the Forest Service.

Attached is a summary of the present law and policy of the Forest Service with respect to road maintenance by timber purchasers, and a summary of some objections to section 8 already brought to our attention. Since several industry groups at our request are currently engaged in studies as to the effects of the proposed changes on their members, we respectfully urge that if action is to be taken on H. R. 7953 in this session, sections 7 and 8 be stricken from the bill. We have no objection to the other sections of the bill.

We are continuing our studies and taking steps to get the views of companies that would be directly affected by the proposals in sections 7 and 8. When we have compiled this information, we will advise you further.

Respectfully,

A. Z. NELSON, *Forest Economist.*

NATIONAL FOREST ROAD MAINTENANCE BY TIMBER PURCHASERS

PRESENT LAW AND POLICY

Road maintenance is secured in either of two ways under present law and policy:

(1) It is performed by the timber purchaser as a condition of his timber-sale contract or special-use permit. An allowance for road maintenance is made by the Forest Service in its appraisal of the timber. A performance bond may be required by the Forest Service (13 Forest Service Manual, 104.15, 105.34, 105.39).

(2) Under the Granger-Thye Act, if the timber purchaser is obligated to maintain roads under his timber-sale contract or special-use permit, he may elect to have the Forest Service do the work for him and advance cooperative deposits for that purpose. The Forest Service cannot compel him to do so (10 U. S. C. 572b).

PROPOSED BY SECTION 8

Section 8 would give the Forest Service authority to impose road maintenance charges upon timber purchasers, which amounts are automatically appropriated to the Forest Service for its use.

INDUSTRY OBJECTIONS TO SECTION 8

(1) If the Forest Service decides to do the road maintenance itself, the timber purchaser would have no assurance that the maintenance would be timed to meet its needs, or that the roads would be maintained to required standards. Under the present setup, if Government-road costs estimates are too high the operator simply does the work himself instead of electing to have the Government do it for him.

(2) It would pinch operators for additional working capital at a time when capital requirements are already tight.

(3) The automatic appropriation features bypass the power of Congress to scrutinize public expenditures.¹

(4) Road maintenance performed by the Forest Service would probably cost more and the charges would exceed the allowances made in timber-sales appraisals, thus causing loss of revenue to the Federal Treasury and to county governments (which get a percentage of national-forest receipts).

Mr. JOHNSON. I have some questions.

Mr. GRANT. Yes; you may go ahead.

Mr. JOHNSON. I just hurriedly read through sections 7 and 8. It seems to me that the purpose is for the users of these roads not to destroy them. What has been the practice in the past? I suppose you use the highways that are laid out through the national forests to truck the lumber out.

Have they been overloading and ruining the roads as the result of trucking lumber out? There must be some reason for these particular sections. I wondered if there had been abuse of the highways in the past?

Mr. NELSON. Your question is, of course, to be directed more to the Forest Service representatives here than to me. As far as the lumber industry is concerned, the use of the roads within the boundaries of the national forests have been under strict regulation, contractual or otherwise, laid down by the Forest Service, and we have not destroyed any roads that I am aware of.

We have, in fact conducted a great deal of maintenance work on those roads. A good many secondary roads are constructed by members of the lumber industry under contract arrangements.

Mr. JOHNSON. To get the particular timber on the main highway?

Mr. NELSON. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON. I do not know anything about your particular trucks that haul your timber, but I know the general practice is that in various parts of the country at certain times of the year, up in our country, for example, they have to stop the big trucks from overloading and ruining the highways.

Mr. NELSON. We have situations of that kind.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is all.

Mr. GRANT. From Mr. Teague.

Mr. TEAGUE. Do you have California members in your association?

Mr. NELSON. I should explain, sir, that the membership of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association is comprised of a group of association memberships.

We have 16 federated associations comprising our association. Within three of those federated State member groups we have many members in California. You might say that most of the lumber

¹ Objection also applicable to sec. 7.

producers and manufacturers in California are members of one or the other of our federated associations.

Mr. TEAGUE. That is all.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Heimbürger wishes to ask some questions.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. So that we get a little more background on this matter that you mentioned specifically, where the lumber industry enters into the operation of section 7 is the bond. What kind of bond would normally be referred to here?

Mr. NELSON. The bonds that are referred to in section 7 are deposits which relate to what might be termed guaranties of satisfactory performance. I prefer at this stage, Mr. Heimbürger, not to get into the detailed discussion of this matter until we have received the full advice of our industry.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Turning to section 8 of this for a minute, what kind of arrangement—just following Mr. Johnson's question—is now made for the use of these roads? Is there not a repair contract or a damage guaranty or bond or a specified rental now for all of the use by one person of another person's roads?

Mr. NELSON. The Forest Service representatives can answer that more expertly than I, but in general, I think your statement is correct.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. That is all.

Mr. GRANT. Are there any further questions?

Thank you very much, and you will be given an opportunity to make a statement.

Mr. NELSON. Thank you.

Mr. GRANT. The next witness is Mr. Edward C. Crafts, Assistant Chief of the Forest Service.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD C. CRAFTS, ASSISTANT CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, USDA; ACCOMPANIED BY RAWLEIGH L. TREMAIN, ELMER MOSTOW, OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL; AND GORDON D. FOX, CHIEF, OPERATIONS DIVISION, FOREST SERVICE, USDA

Mr. CRAFTS. Mr. Grant and members of the committee, I apologize for being a few moments late. I was called up unexpectedly this morning by another Member of the House, and I just could not quite get away at 10 o'clock. He kept me a few moments over.

I am glad to respond to your invitation to make a statement on H. R. 7953, a bill to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

This bill was sent to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture on May 29, 1957. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and introduced by Mr. Cooley. An identical bill, S. 2244, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Ellender.

The Bureau of the Budget has indicated that there would be no objection to enactment of the bill. The principal purpose is to make a number of relatively minor changes in the statutes affecting the Forest Service which would enable it to function with greater efficiency and effectiveness.

In an agency such as the Forest Service with broad responsibilities and a great many activities, there arises from time to time the need

for clarifying and supplementing legislation on items which for the most part do not involve important policy.

At periodic intervals, therefore, the Congress has in the past enacted such clarifying legislation. The last such statute was the act of April 24, 1950, which was considered and reported favorably by this committee in the 81st Congress as H. R. 5839. In the 7 years that have elapsed since that act, some additional situations have arisen which can be cared for only by statute. It is for this reason that the present bill was recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

For the most part, the situations with which the various sections of the bill would deal can be considered of a minor or "housekeeping" nature. Nevertheless, they are important in particular situations and to the operations and individuals affected.

Some sections of the bill would amend existing law while others would constitute new authority. For your convenience there is attached to this statement the statutory changes which would be made by the bill. Existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in brackets; new provisions are italicized.

Because the various sections of the bill are unrelated, I shall discuss each one separately. This will supplement the individual section-by-section analysis of the bill submitted with the Department's letter of May 29.

Section 1: The first part of this section relates to reimbursement of owners of equipment for damages to the equipment; occurring when in use on Forest Service work.

Such reimbursement is authorized by the act of March 4, 1913, as amended, but under present law, except for fire-fighting emergencies, reimbursement may not be made to any owner in excess of \$50 without a written contract of hire or lease. The proposed section would raise the limitation from \$50 to \$2,500 when the owner is not an employee of the Forest Service at the time the equipment is obtained.

In some cases a claimant, acting in good faith, rents his equipment to the Forest Service for emergencies other than fire fighting and is later penalized because there was no written contract.

The owner is usually not aware of the necessity for a written contract and, in many cases, the arrangements are made by messenger or telephone with no opportunity to execute a written contract.

Under these circumstances the equipment is usually rented from local residents whose continued cooperation in fire protection and other national-forest activities is essential. In addition to the equities involved, it is desirable to avoid the dissatisfaction that results from inability to pay a just bill.

The proposed amendment would apply only to persons who are not employees of the Forest Service prior to the time the equipment is made available to the Forest Service. The proposed amendment would apply only to persons who are not employees of the Forest Service prior to the time the equipment is made available to the Forest Service. In the case of equipment owned by Forest Service employees, there is opportunity and time to cover it by general written agreements.

I do not know whether you prefer to discuss these sections as I go along, or let me complete my statement; whichever is your pleasure.

Mr. GRANT. I think we might save time by completing the statement.

Mr. CRAFTS. All right.

Section 1 would also provide authority to contract with other parties to train, work, and care for Government-owned pack stock held in reserve for fire-emergency purposes and as all or part of the consideration for such service the other parties would be authorized to use the stock for their own purposes when not needed by the Forest Service. There is no such authority now.

Some national-forest areas in the Western United States are not served by roads and the only access is by trail or air. The Forest Service must transport men, supplies, and equipment into these remote areas for fire fighting.

Air transportation is not always possible and in such instances the only practical transportation is by pack and saddle stock. During abnormal fire seasons pack stock must be available to transport supplies and equipment into areas that cannot be reached by road. These unusual conditions do not occur every year but animals must be kept available for use when needed.

It is difficult and expensive to keep sufficient Government-owned and operated stock in a state of readiness to meet the erratic demands of fire-fighting work. Nor in these sparsely settled areas are there enough owners with sufficient stock so that transportation needs can be contracted when needed. Neither are these owners interested in purchasing and maintaining additional animals to meet the intermittent needs of the Forest Service.

The most feasible solution is to contract with strategically located individuals or firms to care for, train, condition, and operate Government-owned stock. Under the bill such arrangements could be made under terms which would guarantee the Forest Service readily available transportation when needed, reduce the cost to the Government by permitting the contractor to work the stock in connection with his own business, and assure that the animals will be trained and in good condition when needed for Forest Service work.

Section 2: At the present time there is no authority under which fire fighter or other employees of the Forest Service may be reimbursed for losses of personal property resulting from fire or other casualty at or near where the property is left when the employee is busy in connection with such casualty. Such losses occasionally result from fires, floods, or other casualties when the employees engaged on such casualty are working away from camp and are not able to protect their property.

In other words, the employee leaves the personal belongings in camp while he is performing work in the vicinity and because of the urgent need for his services in connection with such casualties he is unable to remove or otherwise protect such property from destruction if the fire or other casualty takes an unexpected turn and destroys or damages the camp.

This section would authorize reimbursement, not to exceed \$100 for any single claim.

There are not many such claims and usually the amount involved is small, but of consequence to the employee. In one case, for example, 4 employees engaged in fire suppression lost clothing and other personal belongings valued at a total of a little more than \$200.

A private relief bill was enacted to reimburse the employees for the loss (Private Law 830, 82d Cong.). The section would enable the

Department to settle these small and infrequent claims without the necessity of private relief legislation.

Section 3: This section would authorize the use of funds available to the Forest Service to cover costs of transporting employees' automobiles between points in Alaska in connection with transfer of official stations. Transportation of personally owned automobiles at Government expense is now prohibited by section 209 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932.

Although there are roads in the immediate vicinity of most Alaska towns in which Forest Service personnel are located, there are no connecting roads between most of these communities. Thus the employee cannot drive his personal car to his new station and collect mileage from the Government as he can in the continental United States.

Transportation normally is by water and when an employee is transferred from one point to another, his property must be moved by commercial or Government-owned boat. If his automobile is moved by commercial boat, the employee must stand the cost. It is not permissible for his car to be moved by Government boat.

Because the employee's household goods are frequently moved by Government-owned boat, little additional expense would be involved in transporting the employee's automobile along with the household goods.

In some cases both household goods and the employee's automobile are moved by commercial boat with the employee paying the cost of transporting his car. Such moves are infrequent and seldom involve large costs.

Section 4: The nature of work in the national forests necessitates the employment of men in remote areas far removed from the communication, transportation, and medical facilities ordinarily available to the public generally.

The Forest Service is presently authorized by the act of September 21, 1944, to furnish medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of such employees in the event of injury in such remote locations. There is no existing authority, however, for the use of Forest Service funds to notify employees while engaged in these remote areas of the death or serious illness of close relatives, and to transport them to a point where public transportation is available. The proposed amendment would provide this authority.

There are large areas of national forest in the West without public transportation and communication in which employees frequently are required to be absent for from several days to several weeks at a time.

Provision should be made for prompt notification and transportation to public facilities in the event of death or serious illness in their family. The need for this authority is infrequent and the aggregate cost will be small, but in an individual case the cost may be considerable. Recently, it was necessary to remove an employee by chartered helicopter, the cost of which had to be borne by personal funds.

Section 5: This section would authorize the Secretary to transfer to States and political subdivisions or agencies thereof fire-lookout towers and other improvements for fire control when no longer needed by the Forest Service for such purposes but which are of value to the States in fire-protection systems operated by them.

The land used in connection with such improvements could also be transferred if located outside national-forest boundaries. The transfers could be made without reimbursement or at such prices and upon such terms as the Secretary determined. [Title to the transferred property would revert to, and immediately revert in, the United States if within 2 years from the date of transfer it were not put to the use for which it was transferred, or if within 15 years from the date of transfer it ceased to be used for such purposes for a period of 2 years. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 does not contain provisions authorizing transfers such as are contemplated under this section.]

The Forest Service is relinquishing to the States or subdivisions thereof fire-protection work on about 8½ million acres of forest lands formerly protected under cooperative arrangement by the Forest Service.

It would be in the public interest to transfer fire-lookout towers, telephone lines, and other fire-control improvements to the agencies undertaking fire protection of these lands, subject to the reversionary provisions.

Section 6: This section would broaden existing Forest Service authority to pay for telephones for official use in private residences.

Present authority to do this is contained in section 10 of the act of April 24, 1950, but is limited to residences of seasonal employees and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who reside within or near the national forests when such installation is needed in protecting the national forests. Phone service is often needed in connection with night and weekend calls for fire emergencies and other protection duties of year-round employees, who may reside in small communities, settlements, or outlying stations and who have little personal need for the telephone service and would otherwise not install the service at personal expense. Frequently only extensions from nearby offices to residences would be involved.

All this would do would be to broaden the authority from what we now have as to seasonal employees by extending it to year-round employees.

The proposed amendment also would extend the authority to all lands administered by the Forest Service and thus to the land-utilization areas administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Similar authority was recently granted the Secretary of the Army by Public Law 103, 84th Congress, approved June 28, 1955, to install and pay for telephone service in private residences in connection with the operation of locks and dams for navigation, flood control, and related uses.

Section 7: With respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service, this section would make available until expended moneys received by the United States from (1) forfeiture of deposits or bonds by permittee or timber purchaser because of failure to complete or perform the improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required by the contracts or permits, or (2) a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim involving damage to lands or improvements.

In either case, the Forest Service would be enabled to use the moneys collected to cover the cost to the United States of the improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work made necessary by the action which led to the collection.

Examples under the first category involve cases where timber-sale purchasers fail to comply with the terms of their contracts such as failure to clean up campsites, or to take required measures to control erosion.

Strip mining is another example when the permittee fails to restore the site to productivity. In such cases the user forfeits the deposit given to guarantee performance, or collection may be made from his surety. An example of the second category is where an individual's negligence has caused a fire which does serious damage to young timber or range, and also creates an erosion and flood-control problem.

This section would permit the Forest Service to use the money collected to perform the work. At the present time collections are deposited into the Treasury and are not available.

Any moneys received in excess of amount expended to perform the necessary work would be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

Section 8: This section would authorize the Department to require timber-sale purchasers and other users of roads and trails on lands administered by the Forest Service to deposit funds for use by the Forest Service to cover the cost of the road or trail maintenance necessitated by their operations.

Timber purchasers and users of other resources from the national forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service now may be required by the terms of their contracts or permits to maintain, as necessitated by their use, roads and trails which are used by them in the conduct of their operations. The same requirements may be made of other commercial users of roads and trails on such lands.

The latter include those who, in the utilization of mineral resources, timber, or other products on intermingled or adjacent private lands use Forest Service roads and trails.

The act of April 24, 1950, permits the Forest Service to perform such maintenance work at the expense of these interested parties, when they so desire, through the use of deposits made by them for such purpose.

The users cannot be required, however, to make the deposits. This legislation would provide authority for such requirements. It would thus enable the Secretary to provide a more satisfactory means of accomplishing the necessary maintenance in those cases where the Forest Service, through its personnel, experience, and equipment can more economically, promptly, and satisfactorily perform the work.

One illustration of the need for this section is where a particular road is being used by several haulers. Rather than have each of the haulers perform separately portions of the maintenance, this would enable the Secretary to require the several users to make maintenance deposits so that the Forest Service can do the maintenance as a complete job.

Section 9: Under the act of May 11, 1922, as interpreted by the Comptroller General in a decision of July 28, 1955, the Forest Service is prohibited from using its appropriations to pay either all or part of the cost of publication of its research findings in nongovernmental scientific journals.

The amendment proposed in this section would remove such prohibition and provide the Forest Service with the same authority now had by all other agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

Publication of certain highly technical research findings in nongovernmental scientific journals is often the most effective and

cheapest means of reaching the limited professional groups for which the information is primarily intended.

Because of such advantages to be gained by dissemination of Forest Service technical and scientific information through publication in nongovernmental journals, the Forest Service should, along with other agencies of the Department, be permitted to utilize its funds to cover the costs whenever appropriate.

Section 10: This section would provide for an increase of the present limitation on the total amount available for purchase of administrative sites from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per year.

The present site limitation was established by the act of April 24, 1950. Since that time land prices have steadily increased. The annual report of the Federal Housing Administration shows that the cost of dwelling sites increased approximately 43 percent between 1949 and 1954.

Steadily increasing workloads on ranger districts require the creation of some 35 new districts annually. Some of these will result in the need for additional headquarters where the only available site is on privately owned land.

Intensified use of the national forests and increased research will necessitate the construction of more dwellings, storage buildings, offices, bunkhouses, and so forth. Adequate housing is one of the urgent needs in order to recruit and hold professional employees who can maintain Forest Service standards and effectively serve the public.

Much of the work of the Forest Service is headquartered in small towns in order that employees may be in close touch with national-forest users, and provided with school, medical, church, and shopping facilities. Private rentals are not available in many of these locations and sites must be purchased.

The present limitation on the total amount that can be expended on administrative sites of \$25,000 per fiscal year will seriously limit the program that can be undertaken with the \$4 million appropriated for that purpose in fiscal year 1958.

An increase to \$50,000 would enable the program to proceed in an orderly manner so that the higher priority needs could be met. Present urgent needs for site purchases for buildings scheduled for construction in fiscal year 1958 would fully utilize the \$50,000 authorization. The need for this additional authorization therefore is urgent.

That completes my statement, Mr. Chairman. We appreciate the committee's giving consideration to this bill.

(The changes in existing law referred to are as follows:)

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

Changes made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; proposed new legislation is italicized; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF MARCH 4, 1913, AS AMENDED (16 U. S. C. 502)

SEC. 1. [(c) To reimburse owners for loss, damage, or destruction of horses, vehicles, and other equipment obtained by the Forest Service for the use of that service from employees or other private owners: *Provided*, That payments or reimbursements herein authorized may be made from the applicable appropriations for the Forest Service: *And provided further*, That except for fire-fighting emergencies no reimbursement herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of \$50 in any case unless supported by a written contract of hire or lease.]
(c) *To contract, with public and private agencies, corporations, firms, associations,*

or individuals to train, provide forage, care, and housing for, and to work pack stock owned and held in reserve by the Forest Service for fire emergency purposes and as all or part of the consideration therefor to permit such contractors to use the stock for their own purposes during the periods of nonuse by the Forest Service.

[c] (d) To reimburse owners for loss, damage, or destruction of horses, vehicles, and other equipment obtained by the Forest Service for the use of that service from employees or other private owners: *Provided*, That payments or reimbursements herein authorized may be made from the applicable appropriations for the Forest Service: **[And provided further**, That except for fire-fighting emergencies no reimbursement herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of \$50 in any case unless supported by a written contract of hire or lease.] *And provided further*, That except for fire-fighting emergencies no reimbursement herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of \$50 to persons who were employees of the Forest Service prior to the time the equipment was obtained or \$2500 in any other case, unless the equipment was made available under a written agreement, contract or lease.

SEC. 2. Funds available to the Forest Service may be used in amounts not exceeding \$100 in any single claim, for reimbursing employees of the Forest Service for loss of or damage to clothing and other personal effects resulting from fires, floods, or other casualties at or near the place in which such property is temporarily stored during services of the employee in connection with such casualties.

SEC. 3. Funds available to the Forest Service may be used, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to in this Act as Secretary) for expenses of transporting automobiles of employees of that Service between points in Alaska in connection with transfers of official stations of such employees to meet the needs of the Service.

SECTION 202 OF THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 554E)

SEC. 4. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service, and for expenses of notifying employees of the death or serious illness of close relatives and, in such cases where no public transportation is available, for transporting the employees to a point where public transportation is available.

SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, to transfer, without reimbursement or at such prices and upon such terms as he may impose, to States and political subdivisions or agencies thereof fire-lookout towers and other structures or improvements used by the Forest Service for fire prevention or suppression purposes, and the land used in connection therewith if such land is outside national-forest boundaries, when they are no longer needed by the Forest Service for such purposes but are of value to the State or political subdivision or agency thereof in its fire protection system: *Provided*, That if any property so transferred is not put to use for the purpose for which it was transferred within two years from the date of transfer, or if, within fifteen years from the date of transfer, any such property should cease to be used for the purpose for which it was transferred for a period of two years, title thereto shall revert to and immediately revert in the United States.

SECTION 10 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580f)

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 of the Act of August 23, 1912, as amended (31 U. S. C. 679), appropriations for the protection and management of the national forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service shall be available to pay for telephone service installed in residences of **[seasonal]** employees and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who reside within or near **[the national forests]** such lands when such installation is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be needed in protecting **[the national forests]** such lands: *Provided*, That in addition to the monthly local service charge the Government may pay only such tolls or other charges as are required strictly for the public business.

SEC. 7. Any moneys received by the United States with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service (1) as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or deposit by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required under the permit or timber sale contract or (2) as a result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim,

involving present or potential damage to lands or improvements, shall be covered into the Treasury and are hereby appropriated and made available until expended to cover the cost to the United States of any improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work on lands under the administration of the Forest Service rendered necessary by the action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, compromise, or settlement: Provided, That any portion of the moneys so received in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 8. *The Secretary may require the users of roads or trails on national forest and other lands under the administrative control of the Forest Service to deposit such sums as the Secretary estimates to be necessary to cover the cost of maintenance made necessary by their use thereof. Such deposits shall be covered into the Treasury and are hereby appropriated and made available, until expended as the Secretary may direct, to cover road and trail maintenance on such lands.*

ACT OF MAY 11, 1922 (16 U. S. C. 556)

SEC. 9. *[And provided further] Provided further, That hereafter no part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper or magazine article, but this shall not prevent the giving out to all persons, without discrimination, including newspapers and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts or official information of value to the public: And provided further, That this prohibition shall not apply to scientific or technical articles prepared for or published in scientific publications.*

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1925, AS AMENDED (16 U. S. C. 555)

SEC. 10. *Where no suitable Government land is available for national-forest headquarters, ranger stations, dwellings, or for other sites required for the effective conduct of the authorized activities of the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to purchase such lands out of the appropriation applicable to the purpose for which the land is to be used, and to accept donations of land for any national forest or experimental purpose: Provided, That such lands may be acquired subject to such reservations and outstanding interests as the Secretary determines will not interfere with the purpose for which acquired: Provided further, That not to exceed [\$25,000] \$50,000 may be expended in any one fiscal year pursuant to this authority.*

Mr. GRANT. Thank you, Mr. Crafts.

The House is meeting at 11 o'clock and we are somewhat under the hammer. We do not want to cut off discussion, and if we have to meet again, to finish it, we will just have to do it. But I think for the matter of discussion, Mr. Crafts, instead of deferring it, we might go to sections 7 and 8, which have been called to the attention of the committee, and have discussion by the membership on that, and further explanation from you in regard to these two sections.

After we dispose of those we can go from there, so if you would go into a little more detail regarding section 7, first, and then section 8, I am sure that the committee will appreciate it.

I might ask if any of the members have any particular questions as to section 7, particularly as to the objection that was raised by Mr. Nelson a few moments ago, as to these two sections?

Mr. McINTIRE. I think it might be well for the record if under section 7 there were figures put in there as to the total amount of money that is involved annually in forfeitures.

Mr. CRAFTS. About \$200,000.

Mr. McINTIRE. About \$200,000?

Mr. CRAFTS. In both of the categories, not in the forfeitures alone, but in the two categories that section 7 would cover. The forfeitures

and deposits or judgments and settlements included therein are about \$200,000, more or less.

Mr. MCINTIRE. Thank you.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. How directly does the Forest Service proceed against some individual who, they believe, has negligently caused trouble?

Mr. CRAFTS. Not very effectively. We do not like to exercise the authorities that we have here for forfeitures by proceeding against the individuals.

But there are cases where we do, and it comes to about \$200,000 a year. I cannot tell you how many cases a year are involved off-hand. There are such situations, though. Strip mining is a good example, which applies to acquired national-forest lands, where we can require the miner to restore the site to productivity; and if he does not do that, either we restore the productivity with appropriated funds, or the job is not done. In any settlement that is received from him the funds go into the Treasury.

Quite often the situation has occurred where we are not able because of lack of appropriated funds to take the action necessary to restore the site to productivity.

Mr. JOHNSON. You have to use appropriated money the way the law is now; the other way you would be able to use the money recovered?

Mr. CRAFTS. Yes; but if we recovered any in excess of restoration needs the excess would go into the Treasury.

Mr. JOHNSON. You must have some regulations that you use now on these different roads, that at certain times you keep them off—you must have regulations to haul a less amount?

Mr. CRAFTS. The road question comes in section 8 primarily; the States have the road limits.

Mr. JOHNSON. I know. We do in Wisconsin.

Mr. CRAFTS. And what is involved here is not so much the matter of road limits, if I may talk of section 8 for a moment. What is involved here is that there are certain commercial users of the roads—and by that I mean the miners, or the timber operators who are cutting on private land inside of the national forest and using national-forest roads to get their products out—who, as a consequence of that use, subject the road to more than ordinary wear and tear of the casual incidental user, such as the recreationist.

We can now require those users to do maintenance on the roads. We can, if they wish it, do the work for them. But if they do not ask us to do the work for them, or if they do not do it themselves, then it either does not get done, or we do it with funds which were appropriated for road construction and maintenance.

We do ordinary maintenance on the road. It seems equitable that we should do this out of appropriated funds. It has also seemed equitable in a situation where there is heavy commercial use for that particular user to pay for the extra maintenance occasioned by his use.

Mr. DIXON. Do you have many situations in which they do not voluntarily make this protective deposit to you?

Mr. CRAFTS. I could not tell you, Mr. Dixon, offhand, how many situations we have of that type. But we do have quite a few. I could get that information for you.

Mr. DIXON. That would justify this.

Mr. CRAFTS. We think so.

Mr. GRANT. At the present time it is permissive—it is not mandatory—for the user to make a deposit?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is correct. It is permissive for the user to ask us to do it, if he does not perform himself.

Mr. JOHNSON. They have to make the deposit, now, though, don't they; is that correct?

Mr. CRAFTS. We may accept deposits, but we may not require them. But if he does not do the work himself or offer us a deposit then we are stuck, you see.

Mr. JOHNSON. Can you not keep him from using the road if he does not make the deposit, and starts hauling the timber out?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is a question I should ask our attorneys. I do not know. May I ask one of them?

Mr. GRANT. According to your statement, the user cannot be required to make this deposit.

Mr. CRAFTS. He cannot be required to make a deposit for us to use. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON. I see. He can do the work if he wants to?

Mr. CRAFTS. He can if he wants to, but we can't make him give us the money for us to get it.

Mr. JOHNSON. If he does not want to, then the money has to go back to the Treasury, and you have to make it out of the appropriated money?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is correct.

Mr. GRANT. Are there any further questions as to section 7?

Mr. McINTIRE. I have another question that relates to section 7. Is it your understanding that if these funds which are accumulated by both provisions 1 and 2, forfeiture or judgment settlement, if those would be available, would they have to be used only to the extent to which that particular situation contributed to the fund or would the whole fund be available to the Forest Service for use wherever they chose?

Mr. CRAFTS. My understanding, Mr. McIntire, is the former of your alternatives.

Mr. McINTIRE. In other words, if you had a certain situation under which you made a settlement for \$5,000, and you got \$5,000 to repair that particular situation, you would not have access to the total fund to do a specific job?

Mr. CRAFTS. We would have access to the \$5,000 to repair that particular situation, and if there were any left over, we would not be able to use it. That would go to the Treasury.

Mr. McINTIRE. If it was not sufficient?

Mr. CRAFTS. Then we would have to make it up.

Mr. McINTIRE. It would only be to the extent of the \$5,000?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is correct.

Mr. BURNS. On that same point, Mr. Crafts, you do not have a miscellaneous receipt now in the Forest Service, that you can use for your own work without any report otherwise, or without appropriation?

Mr. CRAFTS. No; our work is financed by appropriated funds.

Mr. BURNS. I noticed you used "Miscellaneous receipts" account here rather than Treasury account.

Mr. CRAFTS. Perhaps the terminology is wrong. It is not an account we can draw on.

Mr. BURNS. It goes into the United States Treasury?

Mr. CRAFTS. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. McINTIRE. It goes in as a miscellaneous receipt rather than timber-sales receipt, or that type of classification?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON. Going back to the question I had on section 8, you say that the purchaser of the timber has to make his deposit now, before he goes on the roads?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON. When he signs the contract. How could this legislation, then, be to his particular advantage, if he has to make the deposit? It only provides means for you to use the money when you receive it instead of going into the Treasury. I do not see where it puts him in any worse position?

Mr. CRAFTS. Maybe I gave the wrong answer; Mr. Tremain, our attorney, thinks that I did give you the wrong answer. Could he answer the question?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. TREMAIN. My name is Rawleigh L. Tremain.

Under the timber-purchase agreement, the purchaser may be required to perform his maintenance. We cannot require him to deposit money which the Forest Service can use for that maintenance. Of course, they do deposit advance payments to guarantee funds out of which payment is made for the timber which is cut, and we hold those deposits for that purpose, but not for the road construction.

Mr. JOHNSON. Then you have no guaranty; after he gets his timber off you are out of luck on collecting for the road.

Mr. TREMAIN. Presumably he would have done his road maintenance as he goes along. And if he fails to perform all of the requirements of the timber-sale contract, his operations may be suspended or the contract terminated.

Mr. DIXON. With regard to section 10, you have \$25,000 now in the budget, I imagine for that?

Mr. CRAFTS. No; we have \$4 million appropriated this year for construction purposes. The \$25,000——

Mr. DIXON. That is not for purchase.

Mr. CRAFTS. Not just for purchase, but for purchase and construction; and the \$25,000 is an authorization limitation. In other words, we cannot spend more than \$25,000 in any 1 year, to purchase an administrative site at the present time.

Mr. DIXON. You would not need any more money; all you would need is to have the authorization raised from \$25,000 to \$50,000?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is correct.

Mr. DIXON. All of these former sections handle more or less problems of personnel. I have some idea of the difficulty you have getting men to go and live in these remote areas.

Mr. CRAFTS. I know you do.

Mr. DIXON. Have you been having difficulty in acquiring new people, and keeping your staff in the service, due to these inconveniences?

Mr. CRAFTS. It is difficult now, and it is becoming more difficult, because young men who come out of college and start working are

not as willing as they used to be to go out in these remote areas and put up with a lot of inconveniences that used to be expected of them 25 or 30 years ago.

The combination of those difficult working conditions and the salary aspect has made it difficult for us to retain some of the people whom we would like to have.

Mr. DIXON. I am very much in sympathy with your point of view, and I compliment you on your fine testimony.

Mr. CRAFTS. We thank you, sir.

Mr. GRANT. Is there any further statement in respect to the bill?

Mr. JENNINGS. I am very much interested in reference to this strip mining in the eastern part of the United States. Just what has been some of your experiences with reference to strip mining? If you fly over the area, one is quite concerned to see so many scars, particularly in my section, where we had a very disastrous flood this past winter.

Mr. CRAFTS. Of course a lot of what you see is not on Government land.

Mr. JENNINGS. I understand that.

Mr. CRAFTS. Maybe I should preface my remarks by saying that on the eastern national forests the ownership is very irregular, and there is often inside the national-forest boundaries as much or more private land than there is national-forest land. So you cannot tell when you fly over these eastern mountain areas and look down on strip mining whether it is on Government or private land.

We have no control or authority with respect to private land even though it is inside of the national forests.

With respect to the mining which we permit on national-forest lands, we can write into the permits requirements for restoration of plant cover, control of erosion, water contamination, and that sort of thing; and we do that. We think, by and large, that we have been reasonably successful except where we run into situations which I mentioned here.

Mr. JENNINGS. As I understand it, though, if he fails to perform and forfeits the bond, that goes to the Treasury. What you are asking for is the authority here——

Mr. CRAFTS. To use the money, to do the work ourselves.

Mr. JENNINGS. To make the restoration immediately, rather than wait?

Mr. CRAFTS. Rather than wait until we get an appropriation.

Mr. JENNINGS. Well, now, as I understand it, some of the contractors are objecting; what objection would there be?

Mr. CRAFTS. I do not know of objections to this, or to any part of this bill, except the question that was raised by the witness who just preceded me.

Mr. JENNINGS. Was that section 7? I was not here.

Mr. CRAFTS. That objection was not a mining objection. That was an objection that went to a request for time. The objection, as I understood it, was a request for time to study the bill further, by the people who are concerned with the matter.

Mr. JENNINGS. Do you contend that if this change were made that would permit you to restore this area at an earlier date and, perhaps less expensively, than it would be to wait for appropriated money to restore the area.

Mr. CRAFTS. I think that it probably would. But I think the better question may not be whether it would let us do it sooner, but whether it would let us do it at all. As it is now—and there was a situation brought to my attention fairly recently—in which we simply do not have the funds to do the work at all.

I do not know whether this year we will be able to do it or not. I think in the case of settlements it would be true that we could do the work sooner. But where we would have to get a judgment, which may take several years, I do not think it would necessarily be true that we would save time.

Mr. JENNINGS. That is all.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRANT. Are there any further questions?

Mr. HAGEN. I am not a member of this committee. This bill would make possible, as I understand, to cover some of these remote mountain areas where you have people living from time to time, working for the Forest Service, and they are not regular Forest Service employees. However, are there not some other sections which you can only employ a given individual so many days during the course of the year—isn't there something in the law or in the other regulations on that? Isn't that causing problems because there is only a limited number of individuals that are reliable, and you arbitrarily put a ceiling on a certain number of employees?

Mr. CRAFTS. May I ask Mr. Gordon Fox, who is Director of our Operations Division to answer that question, please?

Mr. Fox. My name is Gordon Fox. We have a limitation. The type of limitation that you are talking about is for employment of temporary and seasonal employees, mostly laborers who are outside of the civil-service classification.

In that case we do have the limitation that you are talking about, that we interpret the temporary limitation as not permitting us to employ them more than 10 months a year. That is for temporary and seasonal employment outside of the Civil Service Classification Act.

Mr. HAGEN. Isn't there a statute pertaining to that, or is that just a departmental policy?

Mr. Fox. The civil-service regulation applies to that. I am not sure of the point whether it is beyond the civil-service regulation.

Mr. HAGEN. I might state—pardon the interruption—that this was called to my attention in the Sequoia area some time ago. Do you not feel that there is such difficulty in many areas and that you should be permitted to employ these people for the full year—that there is such a necessity?

Mr. Fox. I think generally we have not had too much; we have been able to qualify people under the Classification Act for yearlong employment. There may be cases where it is a problem, but I do not know of any specific ones.

Mr. CRAFTS. This is Mr. Mostow from our General Counsel's Office.

Mr. Mostow. You ask whether there is any statute. The statute is the Civil Service Act which authorizes the Commission to prescribe regulations, and this schedule A which restricts positions to employees qualified by civil-service examinations, is a regulation which could be changed by the Commission.

Does that answer the question?

Mr. HAGEN. Could they change it with respect to the Forest Service employees in a given situation?

Mr. MOSTOW. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Crafts, do you feel any necessity for establishing a rule by statute which would conflict with the regulation insofar as the Forest Service is concerned?

Mr. CRAFTS. I would hesitate to answer that offhand. I would like, if I have your permission, to consider that and look into it, and advise you on it.

Mr. HAGEN. Thank you.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you, very much.

If there are no further questions we will adjourn the hearing, subject to call by the chairman.

Mr. CRAFTS. Thank you.

Mr. GRANT. We are adjourned. We will go into executive session.

(Thereupon at 11 a. m., the subcommittee went into executive session.)

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-464

H. R. 7953

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Index and summary of H. R. 79531
Digest of Public Law 85-4642

Index and summary of H. R. 7953

June 6, 1957	Rep. Cooley introduced H. R. 7953 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
June 10, 1957	Sen. Ellender introduced S. 2244 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Feb. 24, 1958	House committee ordered H. R. 7953 reported.
Mar. 12, 1958	House committee ordered H. R. 7953 reported with amendment.
Mar. 17, 1958	House committee reported H. R. 7953 with amendments. H. Report No. 1505. Print of bill and report.
Apr. 21, 1958	House passed H. R. 7953 as reported.
Apr. 22, 1958	H. R. 7953 was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.
May 21, 1958	Senate committee ordered H. R. 7953 reported.
May 26, 1958	Senate committee reported H. R. 7953 without amendment. S. Report No. 1629. Print of bill and report.
June 10, 1958	Senate passed H. R. 7953 without amendment.
June 20, 1958	Approved: Public Law 85-464.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-464

FACILITATE AND SIMPLIFY WORK OF THE FOREST SERVICE. Provides authority to: raise the limitation on reimbursement (from \$50 to \$2,500, except the limitation is not raised for employees of the Forest Service) to owners of rented equipment under verbal agreement for damages occurring while in use by the Forest Service; contract with private parties to train, work, and care for Government-owned pack stock held in reserve for fire emergency purposes; reimburse employees of the Forest Service for loss of, or damage to, clothing and other personal effects from fires, floods, or other casualties at places of temporary storage while engaged in connection with such casualties; use Forest Service appropriations to cover costs of transporting employees' automobiles between points in Alaska in connection with transfer of official stations; notify employees at isolated locations of serious illness or death of close relatives, and pay costs of transporting such employees to point of nearest public transportation; transfer to States fire-lookout towers and other improvements for fire control when no longer needed by the Forest Service but of value to States in their fire-protective systems, provided the transferred property would revert to the United States if it is not put to the use for which transferred within 2 years after the transfer, or if within 15 years after the transfer it ceases for a period of 2 years to be used for such purposes; broaden existing authority to pay for telephones for official use in private residences; use moneys received, with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service, from forfeiture of bond or deposits by a timber purchaser or permittee or from a judgment or settlement of a claim for damages to land or improvements, for the improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work on such lands made necessary by the action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, or settlement; use Forest Service appropriations for payment of all or part of the costs of publishing scientific or technical articles in scientific publications; and increase the present limitation for purchase of administrative sites from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per year.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7953

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1957

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and
for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of March 4, 1913, as amended (16 U. S. C.
4 502), is hereby amended by substituting for the last proviso
5 of subsection (c) the following: "*And provided further,*
6 That except for fire fighting emergencies no reimbursement
7 herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of
8 \$50 to persons who were employees of the Forest Service
9 prior to the time the equipment was obtained or \$2,500 in
10 any other case, unless the equipment was made available
11 under a written agreement, contract, or lease." and by chang-

1 ing the designation of that subsection from (c) to (d) and
2 inserting a new subsection (c) as follows:

3 “(c) To contract with public and private agencies, corpo-
4 rations, firms, associations, or individuals to train, provide for-
5 age, care, and housing for, and to work pack stock owned and
6 held in reserve by the Forest Service for fire emergency pur-
7 poses and as all or part of the consideration therefore to permit
8 such contractors to use the stock for their own purposes during
9 the periods of nonuse by the Forest Service.”

10 SEC. 2. Funds available to the Forest Service may be
11 used in amounts not exceeding \$100 in any single claim, for
12 reimbursing employees of the Forest Service for loss of or
13 damage to clothing and other personal effects resulting from
14 fires, floods, or other casualties at or near the place in which
15 such property is temporarily stored during services of the
16 employees in connection with such casualties.

17 SEC. 3. Funds available to the Forest Service may be
18 used, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Sec-
19 retary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to in this Act
20 as Secretary) for expenses of transporting automobiles of
21 employees of that Service between points in Alaska in con-
22 nection with transfers of official stations of such employees
23 to meet the needs of the Service.

24 SEC. 4. Section 202 of the Act of September 21, 1944
25 (16 U. S. C. 554b), is hereby amended to read as follows:

1 “Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available
2 for medical supplies and services and other assistance neces-
3 sary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other
4 employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest
5 Service, and for expenses of notifying employees of the
6 death or serious illness of close relatives and, in such cases
7 where no public transportation is available, for transporting
8 the employees to a point where public transportation is
9 available.”

10 SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized, subject to such con-
11 ditions as he may prescribe, to transfer, without reimburse-
12 ment or at such prices and upon such terms as he may
13 impose, to States and political subdivisions or agencies
14 thereof fire lookout towers and other structures or improve-
15 ments used by the Forest Service for fire prevention or
16 suppression purposes, and the land used in connection there-
17 with if such land is outside national forest boundaries, when
18 they are no longer needed by the Forest Service for such
19 purposes but are of value to the State or political subdivision
20 or agency thereof in its fire protection system: *Provided,*
21 That if any property so transferred is not put to use for
22 the purpose for which it was transferred within two years
23 from the date of transfer, or if, within fifteen years from the
24 date of transfer, any such property should cease to be used
25 for the purpose for which it was transferred for a period of

1 two years, title thereto shall revert to and immediately
2 revest in the United States.

3 SEC. 6. Section 10 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (64
4 Stat. 82), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Notwith-
5 standing the provisions of section 7 of the Act of August 23,
6 1912, as amended (31 U. S. C. 679), appropriations for the
7 protection and management of the national forests and other
8 lands administered by the Forest Service shall be available to
9 pay for telephone service installed in residences of employees
10 and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who re-
11 side within or near such lands when such installation is de-
12 termined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be needed in
13 protecting such lands: *Provided*, That in addition to the
14 monthly local service charge the Government may pay only
15 such tolls or other charges as are required strictly for the
16 public business."

17 SEC. 7. Any moneys received by the United States with
18 respect to lands under the administration of the Forest
19 Service (1) as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or deposit
20 by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete
21 performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation
22 work required under the permit or timber sale contract or
23 (2) as a result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of
24 any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands
25 or improvements, shall be covered into the Treasury and are

1 hereby appropriated and made available until expended to
2 cover the cost to the United States of any improvement,
3 protection, or rehabilitation work on lands under the admin-
4 istration of the Forest Service rendered necessary by the
5 action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, compromise, or
6 settlement: *Provided*, That any portion of the moneys so
7 received in excess of the amount expended in performing the
8 work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt
9 shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

10 SEC. 8. The Secretary may require the users of roads
11 or trails on national forest and other lands under the admin-
12 istrative control of the Forest Service to deposit such sums
13 as the Secretary estimates to be necessary to cover the cost
14 of maintenance made necessary by their use thereof. Such
15 deposits shall be covered into the Treasury and are hereby
16 appropriated and made available, until expended as the
17 Secretary may direct, to cover road and trail maintenance
18 on such lands.

19 SEC. 9. The proviso in the Act of May 11, 1922,
20 making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture
21 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, under the item
22 "General expenses, Forest Service", limiting the expendi-
23 ture of funds for publication (42 Stat. 507, 521, 16
24 U. S. C. 556) is hereby amended by substituting for the
25 phrase "*And provided further*," the phrase "*Provided*

1 *further*” and adding a further proviso so that the limiting
2 provisions shall read “*Provided further*, That hereafter no
3 part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall
4 be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or
5 in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper
6 or magazine article, but this shall not prevent the giving
7 out to all persons, without discrimination, including news-
8 papers and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts
9 or official information of value to the public: *And provided*
10 *further*, That this prohibition shall not apply to scientific
11 or technical articles prepared for or published in scientific
12 publications.”

13 SEC. 10. Section 5 of the Act of March 3, 1925, as
14 amended, (16 U. S. C. 555) is hereby further amended
15 by changing the amount in the last proviso to \$50,000.

A BILL

To facilitate and simplify the work of the
Forest Service, and for other purposes.

By Mr. COOLEY

JUNE 6, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

S. 2244

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 10, 1957

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and
for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of March 4, 1913, as amended (16 U. S. C.
4 502), is hereby amended by substituting for the last pro-
5 viso of subsection (c) the following: "*And provided further,*
6 That except for fire fighting emergencies no reimbursement
7 herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of
8 \$50 to persons who were employees of the Forest Service
9 prior to the time the equipment was obtained or \$2,500
10 in any other case, unless the equipment was made available
11 under a written agreement, contract, or lease," and by

1 changing the designation of that subsection from (c) to
2 (d) and inserting a new subsection (c) as follows: “(c)
3 To contract, with public and private agencies, corporations,
4 firms, associations, or individuals to train, provide forage,
5 care, and housing for, and to work pack stock owned and
6 held in reserve by the Forest Service for fire emergency
7 purposes and as all or part of the consideration therefor
8 to permit such contractors to use the stock for their own
9 purposes during the periods of nonuse by the Forest
10 Service.”

11 SEC. 2. Funds available to the Forest Service may be
12 used in amounts not exceeding \$100 in any single claim,
13 for reimbursing employees of the Forest Service for loss
14 of or damage to clothing and other personal effects resulting
15 from fires, floods, or other casualties at or near the place in
16 which such property is temporarily stored during services
17 of the employees in connection with such casualties.

18 SEC. 3. Funds available to the Forest Service may be
19 used, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Sec-
20 retary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to in this Act
21 as “Secretary”) for expenses of transporting automobiles of
22 employees of that Service between points in Alaska in con-
23 nection with transfers of official stations of such employees
24 to meet the needs of the Service.

1 SEC. 4. Section 202 of the Act of September 21, 1944
2 (16 U. S. C. 554b), is hereby amended to read as follows:
3 “Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available for
4 medical supplies and services and other assistance neces-
5 sary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other
6 employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest
7 Service, and for expenses of notifying employees of the death
8 or serious illness of close relatives and, in such cases where
9 no public transportation is available, for transporting the
10 employees to a point where public transportation is
11 available.”

12 SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized, subject to such
13 conditions as he may prescribe, to transfer, without reim-
14 bursement or at such prices and upon such terms as he may
15 impose, to States and political subdivisions or agencies
16 thereof fire lookout towers and other structures or improve-
17 ments used by the Forest Service for fire prevention or
18 suppression purposes, and the land used in connection there-
19 with if such land is outside national forest boundaries, when
20 they are no longer needed by the Forest Service for such
21 purposes but are of value to the State or political sub-
22 division or agency thereof in its fire protection system:
23 *Provided*, That if any property so transferred is not put to
24 use for the purpose for which it was transferred within two

1 years from the date of transfer, or if, within fifteen years
2 from the date of transfer, any such property should cease
3 to be used for the purpose for which it was transferred for
4 a period of two years, title thereto shall revert to and im-
5 mediately revert in the United States.

6 SEC. 6. Section 10 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (64
7 Stat. 82), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Not-
8 withstanding the provisions of section 7 of the Act of
9 August 23, 1912, as amended (31 U. S. C. 679), appro-
10 priations for the protection and management of the national
11 forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service
12 shall be available to pay for telephone service installed in
13 residences of employees and of persons cooperating with
14 the Forest Service who reside within or near such lands
15 when such installation is determined by the Secretary of
16 Agriculture to be needed in protecting such lands: *Pro-*
17 *vided*, That in addition to the monthly local service charge
18 the Government may pay only such tolls or other charges
19 as are required strictly for the public business."

20 SEC. 7. Any moneys received by the United States
21 with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest
22 Service (1) as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or deposit
23 by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete
24 performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation
25 work required under the permit or timber sale contract or

1 (2) as a result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement
2 of any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands
3 or improvements, shall be covered into the Treasury and
4 are hereby appropriated and made available until expended
5 to cover the cost to the United States of any improvement,
6 protection, or rehabilitation work on lands under the ad-
7 ministration of the Forest Service rendered necessary by
8 the action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, compromise,
9 or settlement: *Provided*, That any portion of the moneys
10 so received in excess of the amount expended in performing
11 the work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt
12 shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

13 SEC. 8. The Secretary may require the users of roads
14 or trails on national forest and other lands under the admin-
15 istrative control of the Forest Service to deposit such sums
16 as the Secretary estimates to be necessary to cover the cost
17 of maintenance made necessary by their use thereof. Such
18 deposits shall be covered into the Treasury and are hereby
19 appropriated and made available, until expended as the
20 Secretary may direct, to cover road and trail maintenance
21 on such lands.

22 SEC. 9. The proviso in the Act of May 11, 1922,
23 making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture
24 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, under the item
25 "General expenses, Forest Service," limiting the expenditure

1 of funds for publication (42 Stat. 507, 521; 16 U. S. C.
2 556) is hereby amended by substituting for the phrase
3 "*And provided further,*" the phrase "*Provided further,*"
4 and adding a further proviso so that the limiting provisions
5 shall read "*Provided further, That hereafter no part of*
6 *any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall be paid*
7 *or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or in part,*
8 *the preparation or publication of any newspaper or maga-*
9 *zine article, but this shall not prevent the giving out to all*
10 *persons, without discrimination, including newspapers and*
11 *magazine writers and publishers, of any facts or official*
12 *information of value to the public: And provided further,*
13 *That this prohibition shall not apply to scientific or technical*
14 *articles prepared for or published in scientific publications."*

15 SEC. 10. Section 5 of the Act of March 3, 1925, as
16 amended (16 U. S. C. 555), is hereby further amended by
17 changing the amount in the last proviso to "\$50,000".

A BILL

To facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ELLENDER

JUNE 10, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 25, 1958
For actions of February 24, 1958
85th-2d, No. 28

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bills to extend special school milk program, dairy program for armed services, and brucellosis eradication. Senate passed bill to increase public debt limit. Sen. Stennis criticized cut in ACP. House committee ordered reported bill to permit soil bank payments to certain producers who exceed (cont'd on page 6)

HOUSE

1. CORN. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 10843, to permit soil bank payments to certain producers who exceed their corn acreage allotments, and H. R. 10316, to exclude Ottawa County, Mich., from the commercial corn-producing area during 1958. p. D134
2. FOREST SERVICE. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. p. D134
Received from GAO a report on the review of Forest Service activities in Alaska. p. 2307
3. FARM-CITY WEEK. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "went on record as favoring H. J. Res. 546, pending before the House Judiciary Committee, to designate November 21-27 as National Farm-City week." p. D134
4. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Rep. Christopher inserted statements by the president of the Mo. Farmers Assoc., criticizing the Department for not making greater quantities of surplus commodities available for the school-lunch program. p. 2278

5. FOOD STAMPS. Rep. Sullivan urged support for legislation to establish a food stamp plan for the distribution of surplus food to the needy, and criticized the Department for not supporting such a plan. p. 2278
6. INSECT CONTROL. Agreed to S. Con. Res. 66, to make certain corrections in the enrollment of S. 1895, to grant relief to certain persons for expenses incurred in kaphra beetle eradication. pp. 2277-78
7. BANKING. Rep. Patman inserted his testimony before the H. Government Operations Committee favoring H. R. 8332, to provide for an annual audit by GAO of certain Federal corporations. pp. 3285-90
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Several Reps. spoke in favor of, and others spoke against, extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program, and discussed foreign trade as it relates to agricultural products.
9. RIVER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1086, to grant the consent of Congress to a Bear River compact (H. Rept. 1375). p. 2307
10. PRICE SUPPORTS. Received a Ky. Legislature memorial favoring the maintenance of price supports for tobacco at 90 percent of parity. p. 2309
11. APPROPRIATIONS. Following are additional excerpts from the committee report on H. R. 10881, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1958:

Translations of foreign documents. "House Document 313 proposed a supplemental appropriation of \$300,000 for the initiation of a program to make available to American science and industry translations of foreign documents in the fields of technology and applied science.

"The Committee has not included this item in the accompanying bill. Funds for this purpose are also requested in the regular 1959 budget and the Committee expects to consider this matter further during the hearings on that estimate. The Department should give this proposal further study in the meantime, in view of the fact that other Federal and private agencies are already doing some work in this field."

Science Foundation. "The additional \$9,900,000 requested is to expand present National Science Foundation programs. The Committee is in agreement these programs can be expanded profitably at this time on an emergency basis, and has approved \$8,750,000 for such purpose. In so doing, however, increased emphasis has been placed by the Committee on the fellowship and teacher training programs."

SENATE

12. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed without amendment H. R. 9955, to increase temporarily until June 30, 1959, the public debt limit by \$5 billion. Rejected a motion to recommit, 12 to 74, and an amendment by Sen. Lausche to confine the increase to \$3 billion, 27 to 56. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 2236-9, 2243-9, 2252-61, 2272-3
13. BRUCELLOSIS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported an original bill, S. 3343, to extend the accelerated brucellosis control program under sec. 204 (e) of the Agricultural Act of 1954 for two years (S. Rept. 1320). p. 2217

March 13, 1958

9. SOIL BANK. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 2937, to provide equitable treatment for producers participating in the Soil Bank program on the basis of incorrect information furnished to them by the Government (S. Rept. 1383). pp. 3585-6
10. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Proxmire criticized the proposed reduction in dairy price supports and inserted a telegram from the Pulaski, Wis., Chamber of Commerce opposing the cut. Sen. Mansfield stated that, "there is unity between the future welfare and well-being of the farmer and of businessmen and workers." pp. 3596-7
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Sparkman stated that Senate approval of \$250 million for the soil bank was only a stopgap measure with more comprehensive legislation needed, and inserted an article by Drew Pearson on the situation of cotton farmers in Ala. p. 3597
 Sen. Morse inserted 8 letters from Ore. farmers, opposing dairy price support reductions and any cuts in soil conservation cost sharing practices, contending that the rest of the economy did not operate in a free market so neither should the farmers. He also inserted his reply to one person who wrote to the Secretary to commend the present farm program. pp. 3671-3
12. STATEHOOD. Sen. Russell opposed statehood for Alaska until conditions had been improved, including more farms to allow Alaska to feed itself. pp. 3646-7
13. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Humphrey inserted a newspaper article on the growing tendency for big corporations to get bigger and small businesses to decline. p. 3647

HOUSE

14. ~~FAIR PROGRAM; TOBACCO; DAIRY; FOREST SERVICE.~~ The Committee on Agriculture ordered reported the following bills (p. D203):
~~H. R. 11058, to provide for reductions in the acreage allotment of tobacco farmers who harvest more than one crop of tobacco in a year from the same acreage;~~
~~With amendment, H. R. 11178, to extend the special dairy programs;~~
 With amendment, H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, with the deletion of section 8, which would have required forest road and trail users to pay maintenance costs for such roads.
15. WHEAT; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11086, to reduce acreage history by the amount of excess wheat production actually depleted, but to allow no change for surplus production stored on the farm or delivered to the Department (H. Rept. 1497). p. 3689
16. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a budget amendment for the fiscal year 1959 proposing increases of \$10,000,000 for Watershed Protection to accelerate the program of installing works of improvement on small watersheds under Public Law 566, and \$4,780,000 for Flood Prevention to accelerate the installation of flood prevention works of improvement on the 11 major watersheds as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (H. Doc. 351); to the Appropriations Committee. p. 3689
17. TERRITORIES. Received from the Comptroller General a report on activities of the government of the Virgin Islands. p. 3689

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Sen. Dworshak inserting an editorial on foreign aid and stating that the article "voices no opinions, but is a carefully documented story in cold figures of the tremendous expenditures..." pp. A2288-9
Sen. Hennings inserted an editorial, "Foreign Aid Paradox." p. A2305
Rep. Celler inserted a statement, "Strength Through Trade and Aid." pp. A2311-2
19. BUDGET. Rep. Abernethy inserted an article which reviews some of the facts as to the actual budgetary position and states that "for the budget the President presented 6 weeks ago is now scarcely worth the paper it is written on." p. A2292
20. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Neuberger stating that "it is vital that Federal grants-in-aid for eliminating stream pollution be continued," and inserting a letter to the editor on this subject. pp. A2292-3
21. TOBACCO; RESEARCH. Sen. Scott inserted an address by Lewis Gruber, president of the P. Lorillard Co., at a meeting of the Washington Advertising Club, on the occasion of the club's special achievement award to Mr. Gruber for "his precedent-setting leadership in cigarette research and marketing." pp. A2295-6
22. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Breeding inserted an article which defends Kansas' position as the Nation's prime wheat State. p. A2303
Extension of remarks of Sen. Watkins inserting an article, "let's Look at the Record," and stating it "points out that Secretary Benson's critics should be invited to stay on the record before they make their criticisms." p. A2316
Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted an editorial, "Let's Recognize a Changing Farm Economy." p. A2310

BILLS INTRODUCED

23. DAIRY INDUSTRY. S. 3456, by Sen. Proxmire (for himself and others), to provide a substantially self-financing program to protect the returns of producers of milk and butterfat used in manufactured dairy products to the producers thereof, to provide a formula for computing parity farm income and parity income equivalent prices, to establish a Federal Dairy Advisory Committee, to promote and protect and encourage family-scale farming in the dairy industry, to enable milk producers to keep supplies in reasonable balance with the need and demand therefor, to prevent discrimination between the various manufactured dairy products in Government food-purchasing programs; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of Sen. Proxmire. pp. 3588-9
24. FORESTS. S. 3458, by Sen. Dworshak, to add certain lands located in Idaho to the Boise and Payette National Forests; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
25. PARITY FORMULA. S. 3466, by Sen. Sparkman (for himself and Sen. Hill), and H. R. 11368, by Rep. Roberts, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to make the transitional parity formula inoperative for basic agricultural commodities for 1958; to Agriculture and Forestry and Agriculture Committees. Remarks of Sen. Sparkman. p. 3664

March 17, 1958

HOUSE

16. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported with amendment S. J. Res. 162, to prohibit any reduction in price supports or acreage allotments for any commodity, except tobacco, below 1957 levels (p. D220). It is understood that the committee agreed to an amendment limiting the measure to one year. Reps. McCormack, Albert, and Halleck discussed the date for calling up the measure, and Rep. McCormack stated that it could be considered this week (pp. 4052-3).
17. WILDLIFE. Passed without amendment H. R. 10679, to allow the Secretary of the Interior to use funds available under the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act to acquire by lease, purchase, or exchange, small wetland and pot-hole areas to be designated as "Waterfowl Production Areas." p. 4054
By unanimous consent recommitted a similar bill, H. R. 10803, to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. p. 4054
18. FOREST SERVICE. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, with the deletion of Section 8, which would have required forest road and trail users to pay maintenance costs for such roads (H. Rept. 1505). p. 4083
19. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11058 to reduce the acreage allotments of tobacco farmers who harvest more than one crop of tobacco in a year from the same acreage (H. Rept. 1506). p. 4083
20. MEATPACKERS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11234, to vest in the FTC jurisdiction over meatpacker trade practices in selling other produce than livestock or poultry (H. Rept. 1507). p. 4083
21. CORN. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over H. R. 10316, to exclude Ottawa County, Mich., from the commercial corn-producing area during 1958. p. 4053
22. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1031, to construct and maintain four units of the Greater Wenatchee project, Wash. (H. Rept. 1504). p. 4083
23. INFORMATION. Struck from the Consent Calendar, at the request of Rep. Byrnes, Wis., H. R. 2767, to restrict the authority of Federal officers and agencies, to withhold information and limit the availability of records. p. 4058
24. UNEMPLOYMENT. Several Reps. discussed unemployment and the economic situation (pp. 4052, 4061-2, 4075-9, 4082). Rep. Christopher contended that the source of new wealth was the producer of raw materials, including the farmer, and that the decline in farm income was a factor in promoting recession (pp. 4076-7)
25. PERSONNEL; SECURITY. Rep. Walter inserted correspondence with the League of Women Voters in which he urged the adoption of S. 1411, which makes all Government jobs sensitive insofar as security is concerned. pp. 4059-60
26. SMALL BUSINESS LOANS. Rep. Coffin spoke on the value of Small Business Administration loans in granting help in any disaster areas. pp. 4062-3

27. **TRADE AGREEMENTS.** Rep. Bailey criticized the Commerce Department for making surveys of Congressional districts to determine the importance of imports and exports to the economy of such districts, and asserted that the estimates of jobs linked to exports was exaggerated. pp. 4066-7
28. **BUDGETING.** Received from the President proposed budget amendments, including \$125,250,000 for Civil Functions of the Defense Department and \$26,200,000 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (H. Doc. 354); to Appropriations Committee. p. 4083

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

29. **RURAL DEVELOPMENT.** Extension of remarks of Sen. Potter inserting an editorial, "Resource Development Aids Farming, Industry in Michigan's Upper Peninsula," and stating that "this article reflects the clear recognition of the need for a broad program for areas that need increased incomes for farm families." p. A2425
30. **DAIRY PRODUCTS.** Sen. Proxmire inserted a letter from the president of a Wisc. bank which states that businessmen are strongly opposed to reduction of the price supports for dairy commodities. p. A2426
31. **FARM PROGRAM.** Rep. Coad inserted an editorial, "The Farm Subsidy Myth," which states that "no matter how many times it is disproved, the myth persists that farm subsidies are costing the Nation about \$5 billion a year." p. A2442
Rep. Alger inserted an editorial defending the Secretary's proposal for farm policy. pp. A2442-3
Extension of remarks of Rep. Hiestand in defense of the Secretary and stating that "rarely has a Cabinet member been vilified as much as Ezra Taft Benson." p. A2469
Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserting excerpts from an article discussing the disbandment of the Iowa unit of the Nat'l Farm Organization. p. A2474
Rep. Frelinghuysen inserted an editorial, "Ezra's Our Hope." p. A2477
Extension of remarks of Rep. Gwinn stating that "in my judgment, there is no farm problem -- there is the problem of Government and what it has done to the farmer," and inserting an editorial, "Let's Set The Farmer Free.: pp. A2486-7
Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis, Mo., in support of the administration's farm program and inserting data, "Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-eight Farm Facts." pp. A2487-9
32. **TEXTILES.** Rep. McIntire inserted William F. Sullivan's, secretary of the Northern Textile Ass'n, statement outlining the economic problems of the cotton textile industry. pp. A2445-6
33. **WOOL.** Sen. Dworshak inserted an article describing the important contribution to the economy of Idaho made by the sheep industry. pp. A2455-6

BILLS INTRODUCED

34. **SURPLUS FOOD.** S. 3501, by Sen. Proxmire, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to expend funds appropriated for the diversion of surplus farm commodities to provide balanced diets in schools and institutions and for needy families; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. p. 4001

FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

MARCH 17, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7953]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7953) to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 5, lines 10 through 18, strike out all of section 8 and renumber the following sections to conform.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to make a number of relatively minor changes in the laws relating to the administration of the national forests. It has been almost 9 years (April 24, 1950), since the last previous law of this kind was passed and the general effect of this bill is simply to bring up to date some of the "housekeeping" provisions of laws affecting the administration of the national forests.

The bill was submitted to the House by an executive communication and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Hearings on the bill were held by the Forests Subcommittee on July 19, 1957 and there were no witnesses in opposition to the bill.

Opposition to two sections of the bill (secs. 7 and 8) was expressed by a spokesman for the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. In discussions with this organization and with other representatives of lumber and forestry interests since the hearings, these persons have withdrawn their opposition to section 7 and the committee has amended the bill by deleting therefrom section 8.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee amendment deletes section 8 from the bill and renumbers the following sections to conform. It is the belief of the committee that with this amendment, there is no objection from any quarter to the enactment of this legislation.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Following is a section-by-section analysis of the provisions of this bill.

Section 1: The first part of this section relates to reimbursement of owners of equipment for damages to the equipment occurring when in use on Forest Service work. Such reimbursement is authorized by the act of March 4, 1913, as amended, but under present law, except for fire-fighting emergencies, reimbursement may not be made to any owner in excess of \$50 without a written contract of hire or lease. The proposed section would raise the limitation from \$50 to \$2,500 when the owner is not an employee of the Forest Service at the time the equipment is obtained.

In some cases a claimant, acting in good faith, rents his equipment to the Forest Service for emergencies other than fire fighting and is later penalized because there was no written contract. The owner is usually not aware of the necessity for a written contract and, in many cases, the arrangements are made by messenger or telephone with no opportunity to execute a written contract. Under these circumstances the equipment is usually rented from local residents whose continued cooperation in fire protection and other national-forest activities is essential. In addition to the equities involved, it is desirable to avoid the dissatisfaction that results from inability to pay a just bill.

This amendment would apply only to persons who are not employees of the Forest Service prior to the time the equipment is made available to the Forest Service. In the case of equipment owned by Forest Service employees, there is opportunity and time to cover it by general written agreements.

Section 1 would also provide authority to contract with other parties to train, work, and care for Government-owned pack stock held in reserve for fire-emergency purposes and as all or part of the consideration for such service the other parties would be authorized to use the stock for their own purposes when not needed by the Forest Service. There is no such authority now.

Some national-forest areas in the Western United States are not served by roads and the only access is by trail or air. The Forest Service must transport men, supplies, and equipment into these remote areas for fire fighting. Air transportation is not always possible and in such instances the only practical transportation is by pack and saddle stock. During abnormal fire seasons pack stock must be available to transport supplies and equipment into areas that cannot be reached by road. These unusual conditions do not occur every year but animals must be kept available for use when needed.

It is difficult and expensive to keep sufficient Government-owned and operated stock in a state of readiness to meet the erratic demands of fire-fighting work. Nor in these sparsely settled areas are there

enough owners with sufficient stock so that transportation needs can be contracted when needed. Neither are these owners interested in purchasing and maintaining additional animals to meet the intermittent needs of the Forest Service.

The most feasible solution is to contract with strategically located individuals or firms to care for, train, condition, and operate Government-owned stock. Under the bill such arrangements could be made under terms which would guarantee the Forest Service readily available transportation when needed, reduce the cost to the Government by permitting the contractor to work the stock in connection with his own business, and assure that the animals will be trained and in good condition when needed for Forest Service work.

Section 2: At the present time there is no authority under which fire fighters or other employees of the Forest Service may be reimbursed for losses of personal property resulting from fire or other casualty at or near where the property is left when the employee is busy in connection with such casualty. Such losses occasionally result from fires, floods, or other casualties when the employees engaged on such casualty are working away from camp and are not able to protect their property. In other words, the employee leaves the personal belongings in camp while he is performing work in the vicinity and because of the urgent need for his services in connection with such casualties he is unable to remove or otherwise protect such property from destruction if the fire or other casualty takes an unexpected turn and destroys or damages the camp.

This section would authorize reimbursement, not to exceed \$100 for any single claim.

There are not many such claims and usually the amount involved is small, but of consequence to the employee. In one case, for example, 4 employees engaged in fire suppression lost clothing and other personal belongings valued at a total of a little more than \$200. A private relief bill was enacted to reimburse the employees for the loss (Private Law 830, 82d Cong.). The section would enable the Department to settle these small and infrequent claims without the necessity of private relief legislation.

Section 3: This section would authorize the use of funds available to the Forest Service to cover costs of transporting employees' automobiles between points in Alaska in connection with transfer of official stations. Transportation of personally owned automobiles at Government expense is now prohibited by section 209 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932.

Although there are roads in the immediate vicinity of most Alaska towns in which Forest Service personnel are located, there are no connecting roads between most of these communities. Thus the employee cannot drive his personal car to his new station and collect mileage from the Government as he can in the continental United States. Transportation normally is by water and when an employee is transferred from one point to another, his property must be moved by commercial or Government-owned boat. If his automobile is moved by commercial boat, the employee must stand the cost. It is not permissible for his car to be moved by Government boat.

Because the employee's household goods are frequently moved by Government-owned boat, little additional expense would be involved in transporting the employee's automobile along with the household

goods. In some cases both household goods and the employee's automobile are moved by commercial boat with the employee paying the cost of transporting his car. Such moves are infrequent and seldom involve large costs.

Section 4: The nature of work in the national forests necessitates the employment of men in remote areas far removed from the communication, transportation, and medical facilities ordinarily available to the public generally. The Forest Service is presently authorized by the act of September 21, 1944, to furnish medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of such employees in the event of injury in such remote locations. There is no existing authority, however, for the use of Forest Service funds to notify employees while engaged in these remote areas of the death or serious illness of close relatives, and to transport them to a point where public transportation is available. The proposed amendment would provide this authority.

There are large areas of national forest in the West without public transportation and communication in which employees frequently are required to be absent for from several days to several weeks at a time. Provision should be made for prompt notification and transportation to public facilities in the event of death or serious illness in their family. The need for this authority is infrequent and the aggregate cost will be small, but in an individual case the cost may be considerable. Recently, it was necessary to remove an employee by chartered helicopter, the cost of which had to be borne by personal funds.

Section 5: This section would authorize the Secretary to transfer to States and political subdivisions or agencies thereof fire-lookout towers and other improvements for fire control when no longer needed by the Forest Service for such purposes but which are of value to the States in fire-protection systems operated by them. The land used in connection with such improvements could also be transferred if located outside national-forest boundaries. The transfers could be made without reimbursement or at such prices and upon such terms as the Secretary determined. Title to the transferred property would revert to, and immediately revert in, the United States if within 2 years from the date of transfer it was not put to the use for which it was transferred, or if within 15 years from the date of transfer it ceased to be used for such purposes for a period of 2 years. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 does not contain provisions authorizing transfers such as are contemplated under this section.

The Forest Service is relinquishing to the States or subdivisions thereof fire-protection work on about 8½ million acres of forest lands formerly protected under cooperative arrangement by the Forest Service. It would be in the public interest to transfer fire-lookout towers, telephone lines, and other fire-control improvements to the agencies undertaking fire protection of these lands, subject to the reversionary provisions.

Section 6: This section would broaden existing Forest Service authority to pay for telephones for official use in private residences.

Present authority to do this is contained in section 10 of the act of April 24, 1950, but is limited to residences of seasonal employees and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who reside within or

near the national forests when such installation is needed in protecting the national forests. Phone service is often needed in connection with night and weekend calls for fire emergencies and other protection duties of year-round employees, who may reside in small communities, settlements, or outlying stations and who have little personal need for the telephone service and would otherwise not install the service at personal expense. Frequently only extensions from nearby offices to residences would be involved.

The proposed amendment also would extend the authority to all lands administered by the Forest Service and thus to the land-utilization areas administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Similar authority was recently granted the Secretary of the Army by Public Law 103, 84th Congress, approved June 28, 1955, to install and pay for telephone service in private residences in connection with the operation of locks and dams for navigation, flood control, and related uses.

Section 7: With respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service, this section would make available until expended moneys received by the United States from (1) forfeiture of deposits or bonds by permittee or timber purchaser because of failure to complete or perform the improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required by the contracts or permits, or (2) a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim involving damage to lands or improvements. In either case, the Forest Service would be enabled to use the moneys collected to cover the cost to the United States of the improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work made necessary by the action which led to the collection.

Examples under the first category involve cases where timber-sale purchasers fail to comply with the terms of their contract such as failure to clean up campsites, or to take required measures to control erosion. Strip mining is another example when the permittee fails to restore the site to productivity. In such cases the user forfeits the deposit given to guarantee performance, or collection may be made from his surety. An example of the second category is where an individual's negligence has caused a fire which does serious damage to young timber or range, and also creates an erosion and flood-control problem.

This section would permit the Forest Service to use the money collected to perform the work. At the present time collections are deposited into the Treasury and are not available.

Any moneys received in excess of amount expended to perform the necessary work would be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

Section 8 (originally sec. 9): Under the act of May 11, 1922, as interpreted by the Comptroller General in a decision of July 28, 1955, the Forest Service is prohibited from using its appropriations to pay either all or part of the cost of publication of its research findings in nongovernmental scientific journals. The amendment proposed in this section would remove such prohibition and provide the Forest Service with the same authority now had by all other agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

Publication of certain highly technical research findings in nongovernmental scientific journals is often the most effective and cheapest means of reaching the limited professional groups for which the

information is primarily intended. Because of such advantages to be gained by dissemination of Forest Service technical and scientific information through publication in nongovernmental journals, the Forest Service should, along with other agencies of the Department, be permitted to utilize its funds to cover the costs whenever appropriate.

Section 9 (originally sec. 10): This section would provide for an increase of the present limitation on the total amount available for purchase of administrative sites from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per year.

The present site limitation was established by the act of April 24, 1950. Since that time land prices have steadily increased. The annual report of the Federal Housing Administration shows that the cost of dwelling sites increased approximately 43 percent between 1949 and 1954.

Steadily increasing workloads on ranger districts require the creation of some 35 new districts annually. Some of these will result in the need for additional headquarters where the only available site is on privately owned land.

Intensified use of the national forests and increased research will necessitate the construction of more dwellings, storage buildings, offices, bunkhouses, etc. Adequate housing is one of the urgent needs in order to recruit and hold professional employees who can maintain Forest Service standards and effectively serve the public.

Much of the work of the Forest Service is headquartered in small towns in order that employees may be in close touch with national-forest users, and provided with school, medical, church, and shopping facilities. Private rentals are not available in many of these locations and sites must be purchased.

The present limitation on the total amount that can be expended on administrative sites of \$25,000 per fiscal year will seriously limit the program that can be undertaken with the \$4 million appropriated for that purpose in fiscal year 1958. An increase to \$50,000 would enable the program to proceed in an orderly manner so that the higher priority needs could be met. Present urgent needs for site purchases for buildings scheduled for construction in fiscal year 1958 would fully utilize the \$50,000 authorization. The need for this additional authorization therefore is urgent.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

Following is the executive communication of May 29, 1957, transmitting the proposed legislation herein reported and recommending its enactment.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1957.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, is a suggested draft of a bill, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

This Department recommends enactment of the draft bill.

The draft bill is intended to provide authority which we feel is needed to more efficiently and effectively administer authorized Forest Service programs relating to management of public lands and resources thereon.

The draft bill would provide authority to—

(1) Raise the limitation on reimbursement (from \$50 to \$2,500, except the limitation is not raised for employees of the Forest Service) to owners of rented equipment under verbal agreement for damages occurring while in use by the Forest Service (sec. 1).

(2) Contract with private parties to train, work, and care for Government-owned pack stock held in reserve for fire emergency purposes (sec. 1).

(3) Reimburse employees of the Forest Service for loss of, or damage to, clothing and other personal effects from fires, floods, or other casualties at places of temporary storage while engaged in connection with such casualties (sec. 2).

(4) Use Forest Service appropriations to cover costs of transporting employees' automobiles between points in Alaska in connection with transfer of official stations (sec. 3).

(5) Notify employees at isolated locations of serious illness or death of close relatives and pay cost of transporting such employees to point of nearest public transportation (sec. 4).

(6) Transfer to States fire-lookout towers and other improvements for fire control when no longer needed by the Forest Service but of value to States in their fire-protective systems. Transferred property would revert to the United States if it is not put to the use for which transferred within 2 years after the transfer, or if within 15 years after the transfer it ceases for a period of 2 years to be used for such purpose (sec. 5).

(7) Broaden existing authority to pay for telephones for official use in private residences (sec. 6).

(8) Use moneys received with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service from forfeiture of bond or deposits by a timber purchaser or permittee or from a judgment or settlement of a claim for damages to land or improvements, for improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work on such lands made necessary by the action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, or settlement (sec. 7).

(9) Require the user of a road or trail on national forest or other land administered by the Forest Service to deposit sufficient money to cover the cost of satisfactory maintenance and make such deposits available to cover road and trail maintenance costs (sec. 8).

(10) Use Forest Service appropriations for payment of all or part of the costs of publishing scientific or technical articles in scientific publications (sec. 9).

(11) Increase the present limitation for purchase of administrative sites from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per year (sec. 10).

Appended to the draft bill are statements explaining the purposes to be served by each of the provisions included therein.

A similar letter is being sent to the President of the Senate.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF MARCH 4, 1913, AS AMENDED (16 U. S. C. 502):

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe:

(a) To hire or rent property from employees of the Forest Service for the use of officers of that service other than use by the employee from whom hired or rented, whenever the public interest will be promoted thereby: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount to be paid permanent employees under authorization of this subsection, exclusive of obligations occasioned by fire emergencies, shall not exceed \$3,000 in any one year.

(b) To provide forage, care, and housing for animals, and storage for vehicles and other equipment obtained by the Forest Service for the use of that service from employees.

(c) *To contract, with public and private agencies, corporations, firms, associations, or individuals to train, provide forage, care, and housing for, and to work pack stock owned and held in reserve by the Forest Service for fire emergency purposes and as all or part of the consideration therefor to permit such contractors to use the stock for their own purposes during the periods of nonuse by the Forest Service.*

[(c)] (d). To reimburse owners for loss, damage, or destruction of horses, vehicles, and other equipment obtained by the Forest Service for the use of that service from employees or other private owners: *Provided*, That payments or reimbursements herein authorized may be made from the applicable appropriations for the Forest Service: **[And provided further, That except for fire-fighting emergencies no reimbursement herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of \$50 in any case unless supported by a written contract of hire or lease.]** *And provided further, That except for fire fighting emergencies no reimbursement herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of \$50 to persons who were employees of the Forest Service prior to the time the equipment was obtained or \$2,500 in any other case, unless the equipment was made available under a written agreement, contract or lease.*

ACT OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 554b)

SEC. 202: Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service, *and for expenses of notifying employees of the death or serious illness of close relatives and, in such cases where no public transportation is available, for transporting the employees to a point where public transportation is available.*

ACT OF APRIL 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580f)

SEC. 10. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 of the Act of August 23, 1912, as amended (31 U. S. C. 679), appropriations for the protection and management of the national forests *and other lands administered by the Forest Service* shall be available to pay for telephone service installed in residences of [seasonal] employees and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who reside within or near [the national forests] *such lands* when such installation is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be needed in protecting [the national forests] *such lands*: *Provided*, That in addition to the monthly local service charge the Government may pay only such tolls or other charges as are required strictly for the public business.

ACT OF MAY 11, 1922 (16 U. S. C. 556)

[*And provided further*] *Provided further*, That hereafter no part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper or magazine article, but this shall not prevent the giving out to all persons, without discrimination, including newspapers and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts or official information of value to the public: *And provided further*, That this prohibition shall not apply to scientific or technical articles prepared for or published in scientific publications.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1925, AS AMENDED (16 U. S. C. 555)

SEC. 5. Where no suitable Government land is available for national forest headquarters, ranger stations, dwellings, or for other sites required for the effective conduct of the authorized activities of the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to purchase such lands out of the appropriation applicable to the purpose for which the land is to be used, and to accept donations of land for any national forest or experimental purpose: *Provided*, That such lands may be acquired subject to such reservations and outstanding interests as the Secretary determines will not interfere with the purpose for which acquired: *Provided further*, That not to exceed [\$25,000] \$50,000 may be expended in any one fiscal year pursuant to this authority.

Union Calendar No. 592

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7953

[Report No. 1505]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1957

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 17, 1958

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of March 4, 1913, as amended (16 U. S. C.
4 502), is hereby amended by substituting for the last proviso
5 of subsection (c) the following: "*And provided further,*
6 That except for fire fighting emergencies no reimbursement
7 herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of
8 \$50 to persons who were employees of the Forest Service
9 prior to the time the equipment was obtained or \$2,500 in
10 any other case, unless the equipment was made available

1 under a written agreement, contract, or lease," and by
2 changing the designation of that subsection from (c) to (d)
3 and inserting a new subsection (c) as follows:

4 “(c) To contract with public and private agencies,
5 corporations, firms, associations, or individuals to train,
6 provide forage, care, and housing for, and to work pack stock
7 owned and held in reserve by the Forest Service for fire
8 emergency purposes and as all or part of the consideration
9 therefore to permit such contractors to use the stock for their
10 own purposes during the periods of nonuse by the Forest
11 Service.”

12 SEC. 2. Funds available to the Forest Service may be
13 used in amounts not exceeding \$100 in any single claim, for
14 reimbursing employees of the Forest Service for loss of or
15 damage to clothing and other personal effects resulting from
16 fires, floods, or other casualties at or near the place in which
17 such property is temporarily stored during services of the
18 employees in connection with such casualties.

19 SEC. 3. Funds available to the Forest Service may
20 be used, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the
21 Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to in this Act
22 as Secretary) for expenses of transporting automobiles of
23 employees of that Service between points in Alaska in con-
24 nection with transfers of official stations of such employees
25 to meet the needs of the Service.

1 SEC. 4. Section 202 of the Act of September 21, 1944

2 (16 U. S. C. 554b), is hereby amended to read as follows:

3 "Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available
4 for medical supplies and services and other assistance neces-
5 sary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other
6 employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest
7 Service, and for expenses of notifying employees of the
8 death or serious illness of close relatives and, in such cases
9 where no public transportation is available, for transporting
10 the employees to a point where public transportation is
11 available."

12 SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized, subject to such con-
13 ditions as he may prescribe, to transfer, without reimburse-
14 ment or at such prices and upon such terms as he may
15 impose, to States and political subdivisions or agencies
16 thereof fire lookout towers and other structures or improve-
17 ments used by the Forest Service for fire prevention or
18 suppression purposes, and the land used in connection there-
19 with if such land is outside national forest boundaries, when
20 they are no longer needed by the Forest Service for such
21 purposes but are of value to the State or political subdivision
22 or agency thereof in its fire protection system: *Provided*,
23 That if any property so transferred is not put to use for
24 the purpose for which it was transferred within two years
25 from the date of transfer, or if, within fifteen years from the

1 date of transfer, any such property should cease to be used
2 for the purpose for which it was transferred for a period of
3 two years, title thereto shall revert to and immediately
4 revert in the United States.

5 SEC. 6. Section 10 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (64
6 Stat. 82), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Notwith-
7 standing the provisions of section 7 of the Act of August 23,
8 1912, as amended (31 U. S. C. 679), appropriations for the
9 protection and management of the national forests and other
10 lands administered by the Forest Service shall be available to
11 pay for telephone service installed in residences of employees
12 and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who re-
13 side within or near such lands when such installation is de-
14 termined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be needed in
15 protecting such lands: *Provided*, That in addition to the
16 monthly local service charge the Government may pay only
17 such tolls or other charges as are required strictly for the
18 public business."

19 SEC. 7. Any moneys received by the United States with
20 respect to lands under the administration of the Forest
21 Service (1) as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or deposit
22 by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete
23 performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation
24 work required under the permit or timber sale contract or
25 (2) as a result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of

1 any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands
2 or improvements, shall be covered into the Treasury and are
3 hereby appropriated and made available until expended to
4 cover the cost to the United States of any improvement,
5 protection, or rehabilitation work on lands under the admin-
6 istration of the Forest Service rendered necessary by the
7 action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, compromise, or
8 settlement: *Provided*, That any portion of the moneys so
9 received in excess of the amount expended in performing the
10 work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt
11 shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

12 ~~SEC. 8. The Secretary may require the users of roads~~
13 ~~or trails on national forest and other lands under the admin-~~
14 ~~istrative control of the Forest Service to deposit such sums~~
15 ~~as the Secretary estimates to be necessary to cover the cost~~
16 ~~of maintenance made necessary by their use thereof. Such~~
17 ~~deposits shall be covered into the Treasury and are hereby~~
18 ~~appropriated and made available, until expended as the~~
19 ~~Secretary may direct, to cover road and trail maintenance~~
20 ~~on such lands.~~

21 SEC. ~~9~~ 8. The proviso in the Act of May 11, 1922,
22 making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture
23 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, under the item
24 "General expenses, Forest Service", limiting the expendi-
25 ture of funds for publication (42 Stat. 507, 521, 16

1 U. S. C. 556) is hereby amended by substituting for the
2 phrase "*And provided further,*" the phrase "*Provided*
3 *further*" and adding a further proviso so that the limiting
4 provisions shall read "*Provided further, That hereafter no*
5 *part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall*
6 *be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or*
7 *in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper*
8 *or magazine article, but this shall not prevent the giving*
9 *out to all persons, without discrimination, including news-*
10 *papers and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts*
11 *or official information of value to the public: And provided*
12 *further, That his prohibition shall not apply to scientific*
13 *or technical articles prepared for or published in scientific*
14 *publications.*"

15 SEC. 40 9. Section 5 of the Act of March 3, 1925, as
16 amended, (16 U. S. C. 555) is hereby further amended
17 by changing the amount in the last proviso to \$50,000.

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7953

[Report No. 1505]

A BILL

To facilitate and simplify the work of the
Forest Service, and for other purposes.

By Mr. COOLEY

JUNE 6, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 17, 1958

Reported with amendments, committed to the Com-
mittee of the Whole House on the State of the
Union, and ordered to be printed

April 21, 1958

11. FORESTRY. Sens. Thye and Humphrey inserted a resolution of the St. Louis Co. Development Assoc., Duluth, Minn., urging the appropriation of additional funds to the Forest Service to be used for the replanting of trees in the denuded areas of the Superior National Forest. pp. 6021-22, 6023
 Sen. Neuberger received unanimous consent to have postponed indefinitely S. 3619, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. He stated that the bill "was in the nature of a report and was to have been referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, but was mistakenly given a bill number by the clerk." p. 6039
 Sen. Douglas spoke in favor of the enactment of S. 1176, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System on the public lands, and inserted two articles favoring such legislation. pp. 6064-66
12. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Sen. Proxmire inserted Sen. Johnson's speech on the present state of our economy, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund report on the American economy (including a proposal dealing with the "hard-core" transfer problem of 1.2 million farm units), and Kiplinger's prediction of an economic boom ahead. pp. 6048-55
 Sen. Douglas inserted excerpts from the anti-recession program of the Committee for Economic Development. pp. 6061-3
13. RECLAMATION. Sen. Langer inserted a resolution by the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District urging an increase in appropriations for Missouri River Basin studies in fiscal year 1959. p. 6070
 Sen. Langer inserted a Minot, N. D., City Council resolution urging the provision of funds to start construction of the Garrison diversion unit in fiscal year 1960. pp. 6070-1
14. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Kuchel stated there was a need for new flood control authorizations, and pointed to the results to Southern Calif. of the President's veto of S. 497. pp. 6078-80
15. YOUNG FARMERS. Sen. Goldwater inserted outline biographies of four outstanding young farmers picked by the Junior Chamber of Commerce from nominees from every State, and the results of a poll of 38 of them, showing a 30 to 8 vote opposing higher price supports and a 37 to 1 vote in favor of less Government control of agriculture. pp. 6086-8
16. HOUSING. Sen. Clark criticized the Administration and asserted that \$1,356,400,000 of funds authorized by the Congress for housing purposes is at present either impounded or unallocated." pp. 6103-3
17. FARM COOPERATIVES. Sen. Watkins inserted a resolution by the National Council on Farmer Cooperatives urging Congress to assist farmer cooperatives to help farmers achieve a "free and prosperous agriculture." pp. 6109-10
18. BEEF PRICES. Sen. Thye inserted a table from the American Cattle Producer magazine showing the farm-retail spread in choice beef from 1947 through 1957. p. 6042
19. INFORMATION. Sen. Proxmire called for less secrecy in making Government information available to the public, and inserted an article on the subject. pp. 6047-48

HOUSE

20. DURUM WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. 3120, to provide increases in durum wheat allotments for 1958 and 1959 in the Tulalake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. A similar House bill, H. R. 11092, was laid on the table. p. 6119
21. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 11058, to reduce the acreage allotments of tobacco farmers who harvest more than one crop of tobacco in a year from the same acreage. p. 6114
22. ANNUAL LEAVE. Passed as reported H. R. 7710, to provide for the lump-sum payment of all accumulated and accrued annual leave of deceased Government employees. p. 6115
23. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 2037, to authorize the performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma project and Boulder Dam. p. 6113
24. COTTON. The Cotton Subcommittee ordered reported to the Agriculture Committee H. R. 9936, to increase the rate of penalty for overplanting cotton acreage allotments. p. D327
25. CROP INSURANCE. Rep. Hill commended the operations of the crop insurance program and urged that FCIC programs be extended to more farmers. p. 6123
26. CORN. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over H. R. 10316, to exclude Ottawa County, Mich., from the commercial corn-producing area during 1958, and struck the bill from the Consent Calendar. p. 6113
27. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Staggers spoke against any Potomac River watershed plans which would flood lands in his Congressional District in West Va. p. 6113
28. FOREST SERVICE. Passed as reported H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the administration of the national forests. The bill provides authority to:
 - "Raise the limitation on reimbursement (from \$50 to \$2,500, except the limitation is not raised for employees of the Forest Service) to owners of rented equipment under verbal agreement for damages occurring while in use by the Forest Service.
 - "Contract with private parties to train, work, and care for Government-owned pack stock held in reserve for fire emergency purposes.
 - "Reimburse employees of the Forest Service for loss of, or damage to, clothing and other personal effects from fires, floods, or other casualties at places of temporary storage while engaged in connection with such casualties.
 - "Use Forest Service appropriations to cover costs of transporting employees' automobiles between points in Alaska in connection with transfer of official stations.
 - "Notify employees at isolated locations of serious illness or death of close relatives and pay cost of transporting such employees to point of nearest public transportation.
 - "Transfer to States fire-lookout towers and other improvements for fire control when no longer needed by the Forest Service but of value to States in their fire-protective systems. Transferred property would revert to the United States if it is not put to the use for which transferred within 2 years after the transfer, or if within 15 years after the transfer it ceases for a period of 2 years to be used for such purpose.

36. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley inserted Milo K. Swanton's, Wisc. Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, address analyzing America's dairy problems. pp. A3519-20
Sen. Ives inserted an editorial discussing the effects of lowering price supports on dairy products. p. A3524
37. CORN. Sen. Douglas inserted a poem which celebrates corn as the great basic element in the agriculture of the country and favors the corn tassel as the national floral emblem of the United States. p. A3520-1
38. ROADS. Extension of remarks of Rep. McGregor inserting an editorial, "Billboards and Highways," opposing certain restrictions on billboard advertising and stating it "represents one more instance of indirect Federal dictation to the States." p. A3548
39. POTATOES. Extension of remarks of Rep. McIntire stating that "the potato industry in Maine has been recognized as a leader in this field of planned marketing..." and inserting an article, "Maine Potato Industry Plans Ahead." p. A3552
40. TEXTILES.. Rep. Dorn inserted Sen. Russell's address, "A Fair Deal for the Textile Industry." pp. A3557-9
41. FLOOD CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mack inserting two editorials commending the President's veto of the omnibus river and flood-control bill. pp. A3559-60, A3569
42. REA. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bow inserting an article, "Doesn't Help REA Cause," and stating "a note of commonsense is welcome in the current discussion of interest rates for REA loans." p. A3568
43. FOREST PRODUCTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mack stating that increased Federal forest timber sales will increase employment and improve the economy of communities in the federally forested areas. pp. A3573-4

BILLS INTRODUCED

44. SMALL BUSINESS. S. 3643, by Sen. Thye (for himself and others), and H. R. 12057, by Rep. Talle, to provide financial assistance to small-business concerns through private (local) or State development credit corporations; to establish small business investment associations; to make equity-type capital available through funds provided by the Small Business Administration; to Banking and Currency Committees. Remarks of Sen. Thye. pp. 6029-32
S. 3651, by Sen. Johnson, Tex., (for himself and others) to make equity capital and long-term credit more readily available for small business concerns; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of Sen. Johnson. pp. 6018-9
H. R. 12026, by Rep. Hill, H. R. 12027, by Rep. Riehlman, H. R. 12028, by Rep. Seely-Brown, H. R. 12029, by Rep. McCulloch, H. R. 12030, by Rep. Sheehan, and H. R. 12031, by Rep. Moore, to amend the Small Business Act of 1953 to provide a source of equity and long-term loan capital for small-business concerns in the United States; to Banking and Currency Committee.
45. RECLAMATION. S. 3648, by Sen. Anderson (for himself and Sen. Chavez), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Navaho Indian irrigation project and the initial stage of the San Juan-Chama project as participating projects of the Colorado River storage project;

"Broaden existing authority to pay for telephones for official use in private residences.

"Use moneys received with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service from forfeiture of bond or deposits by a timber purchaser or permittee or from a judgment or settlement of a claim for damages to land or improvements, for improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work on such lands made necessary by the action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, or settlement....

"Use Forest Service appropriations for payment of all or part of the costs of publishing scientific or technical articles in scientific publications.

"Increase the present limitation for purchase of administrative sites from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per year."

29. SMALL BUSINESS. Both Houses received from the Small Business Administration a proposed bill "to provide financial assistance to small business concerns through private (local) or State development credit corporations; to establish small-business investment associations; to make equity-type capital available through funds provided by the Small Business Administration"; to the Banking and Currency Committees. pp. 6126, 6019
30. GPO AUDIT. Both Houses received from the Comptroller General an audit report on the Government Printing Office for fiscal year 1957. pp. 6126, 6019
31. INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the Interior Department a report on the restoration of balances withdrawn from appropriation and fund accounts. p. 6126
32. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the Navy margarine ration bill would be considered Tues., Apr. 22. p. 6113

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. MARKETING. Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson inserting an address by the editor of the Livestock Marketing Journal and stating that the address declared "that the Department of Agriculture is releasing out-of-date and misleading information to our country's livestock producers." pp. A3507-8
34. WHEAT. Extension of remarks of Sen. Neuberger inserting an editorial, "Japanese Eat Oregon Wheat," reporting on the work the Oregon Wheat Growers League is doing in introducing soft white wheat to "additional thousands" in the Orient. pp. A3509-10
35. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Langer inserted a GTA radio roundup discussion of the history of the beginnings of cooperative grain marketing. pp. A3512-3
- Sen. Jenner inserted Sen. Goldwater's address before a dinner honoring the outstanding young farmers of the year and commending the Secretary. pp. A3515-6
- Sen. Martin inserted 3 editorials in support of the President's veto of the farm price freeze measure. p. A3517
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Berry inserting results of a questionnaire sent to his constituents, including agricultural information. pp. A3534-5
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Quile inserting 5 resolutions adopted by the Minn. Holstein-Friesian Breeder Ass'n "pointing the way to a stronger agriculture." p. A3549

The second thought for a minute and then he said: "I'll tell you, when I get my crop in, I'm agoin' to buy my wife a new washing machine." I think this fellow was ultraconservative, not thinking about one of those fancy new electric driven affairs. He was talking about one of the good sturdy push-and-pull ones.

The third man said nothing. The other two looked at him, and finally he said: "Boys, you better pass me that jug again. I ain't out of debt yet."

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALLS

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 29, I was recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 5, on January 23, I was recorded as being absent. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. MARTIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time for the purpose of securing information as to the full program for this week. I understand there is a change in the program and, perhaps, we might be having an unemployment bill later in the week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the acting majority leader announced that the margarine ration bill for the Navy would be coming up with the usual reservation that any further program would be announced later. Since that announcement two rules have been reported—one on the bill, H. R. 11378, Federal aid to school in impacted areas and S. 1031, authorizing the Chief Joseph project. That brings us down to Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. May I say, in view of the reference made by my friend concerning the emergency unemployment compensation legislation that if the bill is reported out of the Committee on Ways and Means and if a rule is obtained in time, that bill will be brought up this week, but not before Thursday.

Mr. MARTIN. And that is the full program for the week as the majority leader sees it at the moment?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the program so far as I am able to announce it at the present time. Of course, the last bill I mentioned depends upon two factors—one that the bill be reported out of the legislative committee and the other that a rule is reported by the Committee on Rules.

Mr. MARTIN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in further clarification of my response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], where I referred to the margarine ration bill for the Navy and the Federal aid to schools in impacted areas bills, I want to announce that the school aid bill will not come up before Wednesday.

Mr. MARTIN. I thank the gentleman.

POTOMAC RIVER WATERSHED

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, recently the Corps of Engineers held a public hearing in Moorefield, W. Va., relative to water development plans for the Potomac River watershed, with particular reference to the south branch and tributaries in Hampshire, Hardy, Grant, and Pendleton Counties. All of these countries are in the Second Congressional District of West Virginia, which I have the honor to represent.

This public hearing was one of a series being held intending to be exploratory in nature and for the purpose of obtaining the views of local interests on requirements for flood control, water supply, pollution abatement and other related problems in the South Branch Basin for use in preparing a comprehensive water development plan for the entire Potomac River Basin.

The proposal to construct a large reservoir for water supply has caused a great deal of controversy in my district. The citizens are alarmed because the large dams would cause the flooding of valuable agricultural lands in that area. I am sure each of us can understand their anxiety in any proposal which would cause them to lose their homes and farms.

However, in talking with the engineers I am informed that no plans have been made as yet and will not be for some time until a thorough investigation of the situation has been made. Preliminary suggestions and plans will then be submitted involving many different proposals. It is my understanding that in about a year the Army engineers will submit a progress report containing 4 or 5 alternate recommendations. This will finally be narrowed down to one concrete plan which will then be submitted to the Congress. According to the engineers it will be many years yet before work will commence.

The cooperating services will be the Department of Agriculture, including the Soil Conservation Service, Office of Agriculture Economics, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Geological Survey, Public Health Service, and also the State agencies.

I want to state to the Congress now that I cannot and will not be for any such projects which would flood and cause the destruction of property in the Second District of West Virginia. I shall oppose any proposal which would jeopardize the homes and farms of the citizens of the eastern panhandle of West Virginia. It is my belief that there are

other plans which can be worked out to assure an adequate supply of water for the city of Washington. I feel every effort should be made to protect the property owners.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

EXCLUDING OTTAWA COUNTY, MICH., FROM COMMERCIAL CORN-PRODUCING AREA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10316) to exclude Ottawa County, Mich., from the commercial corn-producing area during 1958.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, as the author of this bill, I ask unanimous consent that it be stricken from the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

YUMA PROJECT AND BOULDER DAM

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2037) to amend the act of June 28, 1946, authorizing the performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma project and Boulder Dam by the Bureau of Reclamation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That that portion of the act of June 28, 1946 (60 Stat. 338), which reads "(b) constructing, improving, extending, operating, and maintaining protection and drainage works and systems along the Colorado River" is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Including such protection and drainage works and systems within a non-Federal reclamation project when need for such systems results from irrigation operations on Federal reclamation projects."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF NECESSARY LAW CLERKS AND SECRETARIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3816) to amend section 752 of title 28, United States Code.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 752 of title 28, United States Code, is hereby amended to read as follows: "District judges may appoint necessary law clerk and secretaries."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "secretaries" and insert "secretaries subject to any limitation on the aggregate salaries of such employees which may be imposed by law."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7953) to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of March 4, 1913, as amended (16 U. S. C. 502), is hereby amended by substituting for the last proviso of subsection (c) the following: "And provided further, That except for fire fighting emergencies no reimbursement herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of \$50 to persons who were employees of the Forest Service prior to the time the equipment was obtained or \$2,500 in any other case, unless the equipment was made available under a written agreement, contract, or lease," and by changing the designation of that subsection from (c) to (d) and inserting a new subsection (c) as follows:

"(c) To contract with public and private agencies, corporations, firms, associations, or individuals to train, provide forage, care, and housing for, and to work pack stock owned and held in reserve by the Forest Service for fire emergency purposes and as all or part of the consideration therefore to permit such contractors to use the stock for their own purposes during the periods of nonuse by the Forest Service."

SEC. 2. Funds available to the Forest Service may be used in amounts not exceeding \$100 in any single claim, for reimbursing employees of the Forest Service for loss of or damage to clothing and other personal effects resulting from fires, floods, or other casualties at or near the place in which such property is temporarily stored during services of the employees in connection with such casualties.

SEC. 3. Funds available to the Forest Service may be used, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to in this act as Secretary) for expenses of transporting automobiles of employees of that Service between points in Alaska in connection with transfers of official stations of such employees to meet the needs of the Service.

SEC. 4. Section 202 of the act of September 21, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 554b), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service, and for expenses of notifying employees of the death or serious illness of close relatives and, in such cases where no public transportation is available, for transporting the employees to a point where public transportation is available."

SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, to transfer, without reimbursement or at such prices and upon such terms as he may impose, to States and political subdivisions or agencies thereof fire lookout towers and other structures or improvements used by the Forest Service for fire prevention or suppression purposes, and the land used in connection therewith if such land is outside national forest boundaries, when they are no longer needed by the Forest Service for such purposes but are of value to the State or political subdivision or agency thereof in its fire protection system: *Provided*, That if any property so transferred is not put to use for the purpose for which it was transferred within 2 years from the date of transfer, or if, within 15 years from the date of transfer, any such property should cease to be used for the purpose for which it was transferred for a period of 2 years, title thereto shall revert to and immediately revert in the United States.

SEC. 6. Section 10 of the act of April 24, 1950 (64 Stat. 82), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 of the act of August 23, 1912, as amended (31 U. S. C. 679), appropriations for the protection and management of the national forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service shall be available to pay for telephone service installed in residences of employees and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who reside within or near such lands when such installation is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be needed in protecting such lands: *Provided*, That in addition to the monthly local service charge the Government may pay only such tolls or other charges as are required strictly for the public business."

SEC. 7. Any moneys received by the United States with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service (1) as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or deposit by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required under the permit or timber-sale contract or (2) as a result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands or improvements, shall be covered into the Treasury and are hereby appropriated and made available until expended to cover the cost to the United States of any improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work on lands under the administration of the Forest Service rendered necessary by the action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, compromise, or settlement: *Provided*, That any portion of the moneys so received in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 8. The Secretary may require the users of roads or trails on national forest and other lands under the administrative control of the Forest Service to deposit such sums as the Secretary estimates to be necessary to cover the cost of maintenance made necessary by their use thereof. Such deposits shall be covered into the Treasury and are hereby appropriated and made available, until expended as the Secretary may direct, to cover road and trail maintenance on such lands.

SEC. 9. The proviso in the act of May 11, 1922, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, under the item "General expenses, Forest Service," limiting the expenditure of funds for publication (42 Stat. 507, 521, 16 U. S. C. 556) is hereby amended by substituting for the phrase "And provided further," the phrase "Provided further" and adding a further proviso so that the limiting provisions shall read "Provided further, That hereafter no part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper or magazine article, but this shall not prevent the giving out to all persons, without discrimination, including newspapers and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts or official information of value to the public: *And provided further*, That this prohibition shall not apply to scientific or technical articles prepared for or published in scientific publications."

SEC. 10. Section 5 of the act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U. S. C. 555), is hereby further amended by changing the amount in the last proviso to \$50,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 5, line 12, strike out section 8.

Page 5, line 21, strike out "9" and insert "8."

Page 6, line 15, strike out "10" and insert "9."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUCKER TOBACCO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11058) to amend section 313 (g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to tobacco acreage allotments.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 313 (g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "If in any calendar year more than one crop of tobacco is grown from (1) the same tobacco plants or (2) different tobacco plants, and is harvested for marketing from the same acreage of a farm, the acreage allotment next established for such farm shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the acreage from which more than one crop of tobacco has been so grown and harvested."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall become effective beginning with the 1958 crop of tobacco.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STATE OF NEW YORK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7738) for the relief of the State of New York.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

CLAIMS ARISING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES INCIDENT TO NON-COMBAT ACTIVITIES OF THE COAST GUARD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10425) to amend section 2734 of title 10, United States Code so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle claims arising in foreign countries incident to noncombat activities of the Coast Guard.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title 10 of the United States Code is amended as follows:

(1) Section 2734 is amended as follows:

(A) The catchline is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2734. Property loss; personal injury or death: incident to noncombat activities of the Armed Forces; foreign countries."

(B) Subsection (a) is amended as follows:

(i) by striking out the words "of a military department" and inserting in place thereof the word "concerned"; and

(ii) by striking out the words "the department concerned" and inserting in place thereof the words "the military department concerned or the Coast Guard, as the case may be."

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7953

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 22, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and
for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of March 4, 1913, as amended (16 U. S. C.
4 502), is hereby amended by substituting for the last proviso
5 of subsection (c) the following: "*And provided further,*
6 That except for fire fighting emergencies no reimbursement
7 herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of
8 \$50 to persons who were employees of the Forest Service
9 prior to the time the equipment was obtained or \$2,500 in
10 any other case, unless the equipment was made available
11 under a written agreement, contract, or lease," and by

1 changing the designation of that subsection from (c) to (d)
2 and inserting a new subsection (c) as follows:

3 “(c) To contract with public and private agencies,
4 corporations, firms, associations, or individuals to train,
5 provide forage, care, and housing for, and to work pack stock
6 owned and held in reserve by the Forest Service for fire
7 emergency purposes and as all or part of the consideration
8 therefore to permit such contractors to use the stock for their
9 own purposes during the periods of nonuse by the Forest
10 Service.”

11 SEC. 2. Funds available to the Forest Service may be
12 used in amounts not exceeding \$100 in any single claim, for
13 reimbursing employees of the Forest Service for loss of or
14 damage to clothing and other personal effects resulting from
15 fires, floods, or other casualties at or near the place in which
16 such property is temporarily stored during services of the
17 employees in connection with such casualties.

18 SEC. 3. Funds available to the Forest Service may
19 be used, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the
20 Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to in this Act
21 as Secretary) for expenses of transporting automobiles of
22 employees of that Service between points in Alaska in con-
23 nection with transfers of official stations of such employees
24 to meet the needs of the Service.

25 SEC. 4. Section 202 of the Act of September 21, 1944

1 (16 U. S. C. 554b), is hereby amended to read as follows:

2 “Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available
3 for medical supplies and services and other assistance neces-
4 sary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other
5 employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest
6 Service, and for expenses of notifying employees of the
7 death or serious illness of close relatives and, in such cases
8 where no public transportation is available, for transporting
9 the employees to a point where public transportation is
10 available.”

11 SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized, subject to such con-
12 ditions as he may prescribe, to transfer, without reimburse-
13 ment or at such prices and upon such terms as he may
14 impose, to States and political subdivisions or agencies
15 thereof fire lookout towers and other structures or improve-
16 ments used by the Forest Service for fire prevention or
17 suppression purposes, and the land used in connection there-
18 with if such land is outside national forest boundaries, when
19 they are no longer needed by the Forest Service for such
20 purposes but are of value to the State or political subdivision
21 or agency thereof in its fire protection system: *Provided*,
22 That if any property so transferred is not put to use for
23 the purpose for which it was transferred within two years
24 from the date of transfer, or if, within fifteen years from the
25 date of transfer, any such property should cease to be used

1 for the purpose for which it was transferred for a period of
2 two years, title thereto shall revert to and immediately
3 revert in the United States.

4 SEC. 6. Section 10 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (64
5 Stat. 82), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Notwith-
6 standing the provisions of section 7 of the Act of August 23,
7 1912, as amended (31 U. S. C. 679), appropriations for the
8 protection and management of the national forests and other
9 lands administered by the Forest Service shall be available to
10 pay for telephone service installed in residences of employees
11 and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who re-
12 side within or near such lands when such installation is de-
13 termined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be needed in
14 protecting such lands: *Provided*, That in addition to the
15 monthly local service charge the Government may pay only
16 such tolls or other charges as are required strictly for the
17 public business."

18 SEC. 7. Any moneys received by the United States with
19 respect to lands under the administration of the Forest
20 Service (1) as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or deposit
21 by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete
22 performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation
23 work required under the permit or timber sale contract or
24 (2) as a result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of
25 any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands

1 or improvements, shall be covered into the Treasury and are
2 hereby appropriated and made available until expended to
3 cover the cost to the United States of any improvement,
4 protection, or rehabilitation work on lands under the admin-
5 istration of the Forest Service rendered necessary by the
6 action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, compromise, or
7 settlement: *Provided*, That any portion of the moneys so
8 received in excess of the amount expended in performing the
9 work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt
10 shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

11 SEC. 8. The proviso in the Act of May 11, 1922,
12 making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture
13 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, under the item
14 "General expenses, Forest Service", limiting the expendi-
15 ture of funds for publication (42 Stat. 507, 521, 16
16 U. S. C. 556) is hereby amended by substituting for the
17 phrase "*And provided further*," the phrase "*Provided*
18 *further*" and adding a further proviso so that the limiting
19 provisions shall read "*Provided further*, That hereafter no
20 part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall
21 be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or
22 in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper
23 or magazine article, but this shall not prevent the giving
24 out to all persons, without discrimination, including news-
25 papers and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts

1 or official information of value to the public: *And provided*
2 *further*, That this prohibition shall not apply to scientific
3 or technical articles prepared for or published in scientific
4 publications.”

5 SEC. 9. Section 5 of the Act of March 3, 1925, as
6 amended, (16 U. S. C. 555) is hereby further amended
7 by changing the amount in the last proviso to \$50,000.

Passed the House of Representatives April 21, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7953

AN ACT

To facilitate and simplify the work of the
Forest Service, and for other purposes.

APRIL 22, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

16. COTTON. Passed without amendment H. R. 6765, to repeal the prohibition against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 8216, 1233
17. RESEARCH; WILDLIFE. At the request of Sen. Hruska, passed over S. 2447, to authorize studies of the effects of insecticides upon fish and wildlife. p. 8212
18. SALINE WATER. At the request of Sen. Talmadge passed over S. J. Res. 135, to authorize the Interior Department to construct and operate a salt-water conversion demonstration plant. p. 8212
19. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported the following bills:
~~An original bill authorizing transfer of cotton acreage allotments from lands which cannot be planted to other lands in 1958;~~
~~S. 1436, with amendment, to amend various provisions of law regarding ASC committees;~~
~~H. R. 376, to prohibit trading in onion futures on commodity exchanges;~~
~~H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service;~~
~~H. R. 5497, to authorize Federal assistance for certain fish and wildlife development projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; and~~
~~H. R. 11399, to authorize the Secretary to set the level of price support for extra-long-staple cotton at between 60 to 75 percent of parity.~~
p. D344
20. IMPORTS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6006, to provide for greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the enforcement of the Anti-dumping Act (S. Rept. 1619). p. 8170
21. INFORMATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 921, to prevent the use of 5 U. S. C. 22 to withhold information. p. 8170
22. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 2215, to authorize the Interior Department to construct, operate, and maintain the Spokane Valley Project. p. 8200
23. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Kuchel urged the Senate to act on the flood control authorization bill vetoed by the President, and inserted various communications on the need for such projects in Calif. pp. 8242-6
24. POSTAL RATES AND PAY. Agreed to and sent to the House the conference report on H. R. 5836, the postal rate and pay increase bill, by a vote of 88 to 0. pp. 8227-33
25. STATEHOOD. Sen. Church urged Alaskan statehood, and inserted a letter he wrote to the President to urge his support for the bill. p. 8251
26. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee began consideration of the proposed Mutual Security Act of 1928, and adopted a policy statement that it was the sense of Congress that India be given support in its economic development program. pp. D445-6
27. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Morse inserted a summary of Ore. opinion ballots on certain public questions, including support for world trade policies in line with Administration-backed proposals. pp. 8191-4

28. EXPORT CONTROL. Received from the Commerce Department a report on export control for the first quarter of 1958. p. 8169

29. ARBOR DAY. Sen. Javits inserted a resolution of the Greene County, N. Y., Board of Supervisors, urging establishment of a National Arbor Day. p. 8169

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. RESEARCH. Sen. Knowland inserted his address before the American Feed Growers Ass'n discussing "pertinent" farm facts and suggesting certain action toward an improved farm program. pp. A4649-51

31. PRICES. Sen. Javits inserted excerpts from Ewan Clague's, Dept. of Labor, speech, "The Consumer Price Index in the Current Price Situation." pp. A4660-1

32. AREA DEVELOPMENT. Extension of remarks of Sen. Thurmond expressing his opposition to the proposed area redevelopment bill. p. A4663

33. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Wiley inserted a letter from the General Steamship Agencies pointing out the "tremendously impressive savings which have been already realized, thanks to the movement of surplus farm products via the direct, all-water route from the Midwest through the present St. Lawrence seaway." pp. A4669-70

34. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Sen. Dworshak inserting an editorial urging reappraisal of the foreign aid program. pp. A4675-6
Rep. Chipperfield inserted an editorial and a report by Rep. Bass favoring the foreign aid program. pp. A4691-2 A4707

35. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Sparkman inserted an editorial, "TVA's Challenge--After 25 Years." pp. A4679-80

36. LIVESTOCK. Rep. Polk inserted an editorial, "Meat Promotion Up Again," emphasizing the need of "being sure any meat promotion moves are right before they are made." pp. A4685-6

37. STATEHOOD. Rep. Poage inserted a letter he had written pointing out "what seems to be : : an obvious weakness in the pending statehood bill." pp. A4687-88

38. TOBACCO. Rep. Lankford inserted two articles discussing the growth and marketing of tobacco in Md. pp. A4694-95

39. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwengel discussing farm policies, in which he states that "it is becoming increasingly clear that political management of agriculture does not work very well," and inserting a magazine article discussing farm conditions. pp. A4706-07

40. FARM DRAINAGE; WILDLIFE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Reuss urging the enactment of legislation to restrict farm draining projects harmful to wildlife, stating that "there is not the slightest doubt that the Department of Agriculture's farm drainage program, as administered under existing law, has in many cases worked directly counter to the best interests of wildlife, water, and even soil conservation," and inserting an article and letter discussing the matter. pp. A4717-18

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 27, 1958
For actions of May 26, 1958
85th-2d, No. 83

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Senate agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to permit transfer of cotton allotments due to excessive rainfall. Senate committee reported bill to fix price support on extra-long staple cotton at 70 to 75 percent of parity. Rep. Thomson, and others, commended administration farm program. Senate committee reported mutual security authorization bill. House debated Alaska statehood bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1959. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11767 (H. Rept. 1776). (pp. 8482-83, 8530) At the end of this Digest is a summary of the actions of the conferees.
2. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12602, to permit the transfer of 1958 farm acreage allotments for cotton in the case of natural disasters (H. Rept. 1772). p. 8530
3. SURPLUS FOODS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12164, to permit the donation of surplus foods to nonprofit summer camps for children (H. Rept. 1774). p. 8530
4. STATEHOOD. Continued debate on H. R. 7999, the Alaska statehood bill. pp. 8484-8521

5. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Thomson commended administration farm policies, discussed recent improvements in various segments of agriculture, and stated "the situation today again proves that price supports at high levels are not in the best interests of agriculture." Other Representatives joined him in commending present policies. pp. 8524-28
6. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Rep. Vursell discussed current economic conditions and stated "we should face up to our responsibility, and stop wage and price inflation before this session of Congress adjourns." pp. 8522-24
7. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Patman inserted a letter from Gov. McFarland, Ariz., favoring legislation to establish a small business capital bank system. pp. 8528-28

SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10746, the Interior appropriation bill for 1959. For information regarding Forest Service items, see Digest 80. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 8445-7
9. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY Committee reported the following bills:
 - ~~Without amendment, H. R. 11399, to authorize the Secretary to set the level of price support for extra long staple cotton at between 60 and 75 percent of parity (S. Rept. 1628);~~
 - ~~With amendments, H. R. 376, to prohibit trading in onion futures on commodity exchanges (S. Rept. 1631);~~
 - Without amendment, H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service (S. Rept. 1629); and
 - Without amendment, H. R. 5497, to authorize Federal assistance for certain fish and wildlife development projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (S. Rept. 1630). p. 8419
10. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill for 1958 (S. Rept. 1627). pp. 8419-20
 - Sen. Proxmire submitted and discussed three amendments to the foreign aid bill to bar all aid to Yugoslavia, the Dominican Republic, and Saudi Arabia. p. 8424
 - Sen. Morse discussed the mutual security authorization bill, urged it be strengthened, and announced that his proxy vote for Sen. Long did not indicate that Sen. Long favored the bill. pp. 8450-1
 - Sen. Wiley urged passage of the mutual security authorization bill and inserted his radio speech in favor of the bill. pp. 8451-2
 - Sen. Morse obtained unanimous consent to file his minority views and have them printed as part of the Senate report on the mutual security authorization bill. He urged that the bill be amended to contain more loans and fewer grants. pp. 8471-3
 - Received from the President the 13th semiannual report on the operations of the mutual security program (H. Doc. 368). p. 8417
 - Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on the Economic and Technical Assistance Program for Vietnam as conducted by ICA from 1955 to 1957. p. 8418
11. IMPORTS. Passed as reported H. R. 6006, to provide for greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the enforcement of the Antidumping Act. pp. 8455-6

FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

MAY 26, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7953]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7953) to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill contains a number of "housekeeping" provisions relating to the work of the Forest Service and dealing with (1) reimbursement for damages to rented equipment and employees' personal effects; (2) care of pack stock; (3) transportation of employees' automobiles in Alaska; (4) emergency transportation of employees; (5) transfer of fire-lookout towers to States; (6) official use of telephones located in private residences; (7) use of sums collected as forfeitures or damages for purposes related to the forfeiture or damage; (8) payment of costs of publishing technical articles in scientific publications; and (9) purchase of administrative sites. The bill is fully explained in the attached report of the House Committee on Agriculture. A short explanation of the bill is contained in the report of the Department of Agriculture which is included in the attached House committee report. (The provision described in par. (9) of the short explanation, however, was stricken from the bill by the House.)

[H. Rept. No. 1505, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7953) to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 5, lines 10 through 18, strike out all of section 8 and renumber the following sections to conform.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to make a number of relatively minor changes in the laws relating to the administration of the national forests. It has been almost 9 years (April 24, 1950), since the last previous law of this kind was passed and the general effect of this bill is simply to bring up to date some of the "housekeeping" provisions of laws affecting the administration of the national forests.

The bill was submitted to the House by an executive communication and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Hearings on the bill were held by the Forests Subcommittee on July 19, 1957, and, there were no witnesses in opposition to the bill.

Opposition to two sections of the bill (secs. 7 and 8) was expressed by a spokesman for the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. In discussions with this organization and with other representatives of lumber and forestry interests since the hearings, these persons have withdrawn their opposition to section 7 and the committee has amended the bill by deleting therefrom section 8.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee amendment deletes section 8 from the bill and renumbers the following sections to conform. It is the belief of the committee that with this amendment, there is no objection from any quarter to the enactment of this legislation.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Following is a section-by-section analysis of the provisions of this bill.

Section 1

The first part of this section relates to reimbursement of owners of equipment for damages to the equipment occurring when in use on Forest Service work. Such reimbursement is authorized by the act of March 4, 1913, as amended, but under present law, except for fire-fighting emergencies, reimbursement may not be made to any owner in excess of \$50 without a written contract of hire or lease. The proposed section would raise the limitation from \$50 to \$2,500 when the owner is not an employee of the Forest Service at the time the equipment is obtained.

In some cases a claimant, acting in good faith, rents his equipment to the Forest Service for emergencies other than fire fighting and is later penalized because there was no written contract. The owner is usually not aware of the necessity for a written contract and, in many cases, the arrangements are made by messenger or telephone with no opportunity to execute a written contract. Under these circumstances the equipment is usually rented from local residents whose continued cooperation in fire protection and other national-forest activities is essential. In addition to the equities involved, it is desirable to avoid the dissatisfaction that results from inability to pay a just bill.

This amendment would apply only to persons who are not employees of the Forest Service prior to the time the equipment is made available to the Forest Service. In the case of equipment owned by

Forest Service employees, there is opportunity and time to cover it by general written agreements.

Section 1 would also provide authority to contract with other parties to train, work, and care for Government-owned pack stock held in reserve for fire-emergency purposes and as all or part of the consideration for such service the other parties would be authorized to use the stock for their own purposes when not needed by the Forest Service. There is no such authority now.

Some national-forest areas in the Western United States are not served by roads and the only access is by trail or air. The Forest Service must transport men, supplies, and equipment into these remote areas for fire fighting. Air transportation is not always possible and in such instances the only practical transportation is by pack and saddle stock. During abnormal fire seasons pack stock must be available to transport supplies and equipment into areas that cannot be reached by road. These unusual conditions do not occur every year but animals must be kept available for use when needed.

It is difficult and expensive to keep sufficient Government-owned and operated stock in a state of readiness to meet the erratic demands of fire-fighting work. Nor in these sparsely settled areas are there enough owners with sufficient stock so that transportation needs can be contracted when needed. Neither are these owners interested in purchasing and maintaining additional animals to meet the intermittent needs of the Forest Service.

The most feasible solution is to contract with strategically located individuals or firms to care for, train, condition, and operate Government-owned stock. Under the bill such arrangements could be made under terms which would guarantee the Forest Service readily available transportation when needed, reduce the cost to the Government by permitting the contractor to work the stock in connection with his own business, and assure that the animals will be trained and in good condition when needed for Forest Service work.

Section 2

At the present time there is no authority under which fire fighters or other employees of the Forest Service may be reimbursed for losses of personal property resulting from fire or other casualty at or near where the property is left when the employee is busy in connection with such casualty. Such losses occasionally result from fires, floods, or other casualties when the employees engaged on such casualty are working away from camp and are not able to protect their property. In other words, the employee leaves the personal belongings in camp while he is performing work in the vicinity and because of the urgent need for his services in connection with such casualties he is unable to remove or otherwise protect such property from destruction if the fire or other casualty takes an unexpected turn and destroys or damages the camp.

This section would authorize reimbursement, not to exceed \$100 for any single claim.

There are not many such claims and usually the amount involved is small, but of consequence to the employee. In one case for example, 4 employees engaged in fire suppression lost clothing and other personal belongings valued at a total of a little more than \$200. A private relief bill was enacted to reimburse the employees for the loss (Private Law 830, 82d Cong.). The section would enable the

Department to settle these small and infrequent claims without the necessity of private relief legislation.

Section 3

This section would authorize the use of funds available to the Forest Service to cover costs of transporting employees' automobiles between points in Alaska in connection with transfer of official stations. Transportation of personally owned automobiles at Government expense is now prohibited by section 209 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932.

Although there are roads in the immediate vicinity of most Alaska towns in which Forest Service personnel are located, there are no connecting roads between most of these communities. Thus the employee cannot drive his personal car to his new station and collect mileage from the Government as he can in the continental United States. Transportation normally is by water and when an employee is transferred from one point to another, his property must be moved by commercial or Government-owned boat. If his automobile is moved by commercial boat, the employee must stand the cost. It is not permissible for his car to be moved by Government boat.

Because the employee's household goods are frequently moved by Government-owned boat, little additional expense would be involved in transporting the employee's automobile along with the household goods. In some cases both household goods and the employee's automobile are moved by commercial boat with the employee paying the cost of transporting his car. Such moves are infrequent and seldom involve large costs.

Section 4

The nature of work in the national forests necessitates the employment of men in remote areas far removed from the communication, transportation, and medical facilities ordinarily available to the public generally. The Forest Service is presently authorized by the act of September 21, 1944, to furnish medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of such employees in the event of injury in such remote locations. There is no existing authority, however, for the use of Forest Service funds to notify employees while engaged in these remote areas of the death or serious illness of close relatives, and to transport them to a point where public transportation is available. The proposed amendment would provide this authority.

There are large areas of national forest in the West without public transportation and communication in which employees frequently are required to be absent for from several days to several weeks at a time. Provision should be made for prompt notification and transportation to public facilities in the event of death or serious illness in their family. The need for this authority is infrequent and the aggregate cost will be small, but in an individual case the cost may be considerable. Recently, it was necessary to remove an employee by chartered helicopter, the cost of which had to be borne by personal funds.

Section 5

This section would authorize the Secretary to transfer to States and political subdivisions or agencies thereof fire-lookout towers and other improvements for fire control when no longer needed by the Forest Service for such purposes but which are of value to the States

in fire-protection systems operated by them. The land used in connection with such improvements could also be transferred if located outside national-forest boundaries. The transfers could be made without reimbursement or at such prices and upon such terms as the Secretary determined. Title to the transferred property would revert to, and immediately revest in, the United States if within 2 years from the date of transfer it was not put to the use for which it was transferred, or if within 15 years from the date of transfer it ceased to be used for such purposes for a period of 2 years. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 does not contain provisions authorizing transfers such as are contemplated under this section.

The Forest Service is relinquishing to the States or subdivisions thereof fire-protection work on about $8\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of forest lands formerly protected under cooperative arrangement by the Forest Service. It would be in the public interest to transfer fire-lookout towers, telephone lines, and other fire-control improvements to the agencies undertaking fire protection of these lands, subject to the reversionary provisions.

Section 6

This section would broaden existing Forest Service authority to pay for telephones for official use in private residences.

Present authority to do this is contained in section 10 of the act of April 24, 1950, but is limited to residences of seasonal employees and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who reside within or near the national forests when such installation is needed in protecting the national forests. Phone service is often needed in connection with night and weekend calls for fire emergencies and other protection duties of year-round employees, who may reside in small communities, settlements, or outlying stations and who have little personal need for the telephone service and would otherwise not install the service at personal expense. Frequently only extensions from nearby offices to residences would be involved.

The proposed amendment also would extend the authority to all lands administered by the Forest Service and thus to the land-utilization areas administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Similar authority was recently granted the Secretary of the Army by Public Law 103, 84th Congress, approved June 28, 1955, to install and pay for telephone service in private residences in connection with the operation of locks and dams for navigation, flood control, and related uses.

Section 7

With respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service, this section would make available until expended moneys received by the United States from (1) forfeiture of deposits or bonds by permittee or timber purchaser because of failure to complete or perform the improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required by the contracts or permits, or (2) a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim involving damage to lands or improvements. In either case, the Forest Service would be enabled to use the moneys collected to cover the cost to the United States of the improvement,

protection, or rehabilitation work made necessary by the action which led to the collection.

Examples under the first category involve cases where timber-sale purchasers fail to comply with the terms of their contract such as failure to clean up campsites, or to take required measures to control erosion. Strip mining is another example when the permittee fails to restore the site to productivity. In such cases the user forfeits the deposit given to guarantee performance, or collection may be made from his surety. An example of the second category is where an individual's negligence has caused a fire which does serious damage to young timber or range, and also creates an erosion and flood-control problem.

This section would permit the Forest Service to use the money collected to perform the work. At the present time collections are deposited into the Treasury and are not available.

Any moneys received in excess of amount expended to perform the necessary work would be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

Section 8 (originally sec. 9)

Under the act of May 11, 1922, as interpreted by the Comptroller General in a decision of July 28, 1955, the Forest Service is prohibited from using its appropriations to pay either all or part of the cost of publication of its research findings in nongovernmental scientific journals. The amendment proposed in this section would remove such prohibition and provide the Forest Service with the same authority now had by all other agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

Publication of certain highly technical research findings in nongovernmental scientific journals is often the most effective and cheapest means of reaching the limited professional groups for which the information is primarily intended. Because of such advantages to be gained by dissemination of Forest Service technical and scientific information through publication in nongovernmental journals, the Forest Service should, along with other agencies of the Department, be permitted to utilize its funds to cover the costs whenever appropriate.

Section 9 (originally sec. 10)

This section would provide for an increase of the present limitation on the total amount available for purchase of administrative sites from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per year.

The present site limitation was established by the act of April 24, 1950. Since that time land prices have steadily increased. The annual report of the Federal Housing Administration shows that the cost of dwelling sites increased approximately 43 percent between 1949 and 1954.

Steadily increasing workloads on ranger districts require the creation of some 35 new districts annually. Some of these will result in the need for additional headquarters where the only available site is on privately owned land.

Intensified use of the national forests and increased research will necessitate the construction of more dwellings, storage buildings, offices, bunkhouses, etc. Adequate housing is one of the urgent needs in order to recruit and hold professional employees who can maintain Forest Service standards and effectively serve the public.

Much of the work of the Forest Service is headquartered in small towns in order that employees may be in close touch with national-forest users, and provided with school, medical, church, and shopping facilities. Private rentals are not available in many of these locations and sites must be purchased.

The present limitation on the total amount that can be expended on administrative sites of \$25,000 per fiscal year will seriously limit the program that can be undertaken with the \$4 million appropriated for that purpose in fiscal year 1958. An increase to \$50,000 would enable the program to proceed in an orderly manner so that the higher priority needs could be met. Present urgent needs for site purchases for buildings scheduled for construction in fiscal year 1958 would fully utilize the \$50,000 authorization. The need for this additional authorization therefore is urgent.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

Following is the executive communication of May 29, 1957, transmitting the proposed legislation herein reported and recommending its enactment.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1957.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, is a suggested draft of a bill, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

This Department recommends enactment of the draft bill.

The draft bill is intended to provide authority which we feel is needed to more efficiently and effectively administer authorized Forest Service programs relating to management of public lands and resources thereon.

The draft bill would provide authority to—

(1) Raise the limitation on reimbursement (from \$50 to \$2,500, except the limitation is not raised for employees of the Forest Service) to owners of rented equipment under verbal agreement for damages occurring while in use by the Forest Service (sec. 1).

(2) Contract with private parties to train, work, and care for Government-owned pack stock held in reserve for fire emergency purposes (sec. 1).

(3) Reimburse employees of the Forest Service for loss of, or damage to, clothing and other personal effects from fires, floods, or other casualties at places of temporary storage while engaged in connection with such casualties (sec. 2).

(4) Use Forest Service appropriations to cover costs of transporting employees' automobiles between points in Alaska in connection with transfer of official stations (sec. 3).

(5) Notify employees at isolated locations of serious illness or death of close relatives and pay cost of transporting such employees to point of nearest public transportation (sec. 4).

(6) Transfer to States fire-lookout towers and other improvements for fire control when no longer needed by the Forest Service but of value to States in their fire-protective systems.

Transferred property would revert to the United States if it is not put to the use for which transferred within 2 years after the transfer, or if within 15 years after the transfer it ceases for a period of 2 years to be used for such purpose (sec. 5).

(7) Broaden existing authority to pay for telephones for official use in private residences (sec. 6).

(8) Use moneys received with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service from forfeiture of bond or deposits by a timber purchaser or permittee or from a judgment or settlement of a claim for damages to land or improvements, for improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work on such lands made necessary by the action which led the forfeiture, judgment, or settlement (sec. 7).

¹(9) Require the user of a road or trail on national forest or other land administered by the Forest Service to deposit sufficient money to cover the cost of satisfactory maintenance and make such deposits available to cover road and trail maintenance costs (sec. 8).

(10) Use Forest Service appropriations for payment of all or part of the costs of publishing scientific or technical articles in scientific publications (sec. 9).²

(11) Increase the present limitation for purchase of administrative sites from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per year (sec. 10).³

Appended to the draft bill are statements explaining the purposes to be served by each of the provisions included therein.

A similar letter is being sent to the President of the Senate.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF MARCH 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 502)

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe:

(a) To hire or rent property from employees of the Forest Service for the use of officers of that service other than use by the employee from whom hired or rented, whenever the public interest will be promoted thereby: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount to be paid permanent employees under authorization of this subsection, exclusive

¹ The provision described by this paragraph was stricken by the House and is not now in the bill.

² Now sec. 8.

³ Now sec. 9.

of obligations occasioned by fire emergencies, shall not exceed \$3,000 in any one year.

(b) To provide forage, care, and housing for animals, and storage for vehicles and other equipment obtained by the Forest Service for the use of that service from employees.

(c) *To contract, with public and private agencies, corporations, firms, associations, or individuals to train, provide forage, care, and housing for, and to work pack stock owned and held in reserve by the Forest Service for fire emergency purposes and as all or part of the consideration therefor to permit such contractors to use the stock for their own purposes during the periods of nonuse by the Forest Service.*

[(c)] (d) To reimburse owners for loss, damage, or destruction of horses, vehicles, and other equipment obtained by the Forest Service for the use of that service from employees or other private owners: *Provided, That payments or reimbursements herein authorized may be made from the applicable appropriations for the Forest Service: [And provided further, That except for fire-fighting emergencies no reimbursement herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of \$50 in any case unless supported by a written contract of hire or lease.] And provided further, That except for fire fighting emergencies no reimbursement herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of \$50 to persons who were employees of the Forest Service prior to the time the equipment was obtained or \$2,500 in any other case, unless the equipment was made available under a written agreement, contract or lease.*

ACT OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 554b)

SEC. 202. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service, *and for expenses of notifying employees of the death or serious illness of close relatives and in such cases where no public transportation is available, for transporting the employees to a point where public transportation is available.*

ACT OF APRIL 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580f)

SEC. 10. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 of the Act of August 23, 1912, as amended (31 U. S. C. 679), appropriations for the protection and management of the national forests *and other lands administered by the Forest Service* shall be available to pay for telephone service installed in residences of [seasonal] employees and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who reside within or near [the national forests] *such lands* when such installation is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be needed in protecting [the national forests] *such lands: Provided, That in addition to the monthly local service charge the Government may pay only such tolls or other charges as are required strictly for the public business.*

ACT OF MAY 11, 1922 (16 U. S. C. 556)

【And provided further】 *Provided further*, That hereafter no part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper or magazine article, but this shall not prevent the giving out to all persons, without discrimination, including newspapers and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts or official information of value to the public: *And provided further*, That this prohibition shall not apply to scientific or technical articles prepared for or published in scientific publications.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1925 (16 U. S. C. 555)

SEC. 5. Where no suitable Government land is available for national forest headquarters, ranger stations, dwellings, or for other sites required for the effective conduct of the authorized activities of the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to purchase such lands out of the appropriation applicable to the purpose for which the land is to be used, and to accept donations of land for any national forest or experimental purpose: *Provided*, That such lands may be acquired subject to such reservations and outstanding interests as the Secretary determines will not interfere with the purpose for which acquired: *Provided further*, That not to exceed **【\$25,000】** \$50,000 may be expended in any one fiscal year pursuant to this authority.

○

Calendar No. 1659

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7953

[Report No. 1629]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 22, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 26, 1958

Reported by Mr. EASTLAND, without amendment

AN ACT

To facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and
for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of March 4, 1913, as amended (16 U. S. C.
4 502), is hereby amended by substituting for the last proviso
5 of subsection (c) the following: "*And provided further,*
6 That except for fire fighting emergencies no reimbursement
7 herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of
8 \$50 to persons who were employees of the Forest Service
9 prior to the time the equipment was obtained or \$2,500 in
10 any other case, unless the equipment was made available
11 under a written agreement, contract, or lease," and by

1 changing the designation of that subsection from (c) to (d)
2 and inserting a new subsection (c) as follows:

3 “(c) To contract with public and private agencies,
4 corporations, firms, associations, or individuals to train,
5 provide forage, care, and housing for, and to work pack stock
6 owned and held in reserve by the Forest Service for fire
7 emergency purposes and as all or part of the consideration
8 therefor to permit such contractors to use the stock for their
9 own purposes during the periods of nonuse by the Forest
10 Service.”

11 SEC. 2. Funds available to the Forest Service may be
12 used in amounts not exceeding \$100 in any single claim, for
13 reimbursing employees of the Forest Service for loss of or
14 damage to clothing and other personal effects resulting from
15 fires, floods, or other casualties at or near the place in which
16 such property is temporarily stored during services of the
17 employees in connection with such casualties.

18 SEC. 3. Funds available to the Forest Service may
19 be used, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the
20 Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to in this Act
21 as Secretary) for expenses of transporting automobiles of
22 employees of that Service between points in Alaska in con-
23 nection with transfers of official stations of such employees
24 to meet the needs of the Service.

25 SEC. 4. Section 202 of the Act of September 21, 1944

1 (16 U. S. C. 554b), is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 "Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available
3 for medical supplies and services and other assistance neces-
4 sary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other
5 employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest
6 Service, and for expenses of notifying employees of the
7 death or serious illness of close relatives and, in such cases
8 where no public transportation is available, for transporting
9 the employees to a point where public transportation is
10 available."

11 SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized, subject to such con-
12 ditions as he may prescribe, to transfer, without reimburse-
13 ment or at such prices and upon such terms as he may
14 impose, to States and political subdivisions or agencies
15 thereof fire lookout towers and other structures or improve-
16 ments used by the Forest Service for fire prevention or
17 suppression purposes, and the land used in connection there-
18 with if such land is outside national forest boundaries, when
19 they are no longer needed by the Forest Service for such
20 purposes but are of value to the State or political subdivision
21 or agency thereof in its fire protection system: *Provided,*
22 That if any property so transferred is not put to use for
23 the purpose for which it was transferred within two years
24 from the date of transfer, or if, within fifteen years from the
25 date of transfer, any such property should cease to be used

1 for the purpose for which it was transferred for a period of
2 two years, title thereto shall revert to and immediately
3 revert in the United States.

4 SEC. 6. Section 10 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (64
5 Stat. 82), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Notwith-
6 standing the provisions of section 7 of the Act of August 23,
7 1912, as amended (31 U. S. C. 679), appropriations for the
8 protection and management of the national forests and other
9 lands administered by the Forest Service shall be available to
10 pay for telephone service installed in residences of employees
11 and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who re-
12 side within or near such lands when such installation is de-
13 termined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be needed in
14 protecting such lands: *Provided*, That in addition to the
15 monthly local service charge the Government may pay only
16 such tolls or other charges as are required strictly for the
17 public business."

18 SEC. 7. Any moneys received by the United States with
19 respect to lands under the administration of the Forest
20 Service (1) as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or deposit
21 by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete
22 performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation
23 work required under the permit or timber sale contract or
24 (2) as a result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of
25 any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands

1 or improvements, shall be covered into the Treasury and are
2 hereby appropriated and made available until expended to
3 cover the cost to the United States of any improvement,
4 protection, or rehabilitation work on lands under the admin-
5 istration of the Forest Service rendered necessary by the
6 action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, compromise, or
7 settlement: *Provided*, That any portion of the moneys so
8 received in excess of the amount expended in performing the
9 work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt
10 shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

11 SEC. 8. The proviso in the Act of May 11, 1922,
12 making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture
13 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, under the item
14 "General expenses, Forest Service", limiting the expendi-
15 ture of funds for publication (42 Stat. 507, 521, 16
16 U. S. C. 556) is hereby amended by substituting for
17 the phrase "*And provided further*," the phrase "*Provided*
18 *further*" and adding a further proviso so that the limiting
19 provisions shall read "*Provided further*, That hereafter no
20 part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall
21 be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or
22 in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper
23 or magazine article, but this shall not prevent the giving
24 out to all persons, without discrimination, including news-
25 papers and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts

1 or official information of value to the public: *And provided*
2 *further*, That this prohibition shall not apply to scientific
3 or technical articles prepared for or published in scientific
4 publications.”.

5 SEC. 9. Section 5 of the Act of March 3, 1925, as
6 amended (16 U. S. C. 555), is hereby further amended
7 by changing the amount in the last proviso to \$50,000.

Passed the House of Representatives April 21, 1958.

Attest.

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To facilitate and simplify the work of the
Forest Service, and for other purposes.

APRIL 22, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 26, 1958

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June ~~10~~¹¹, 1958
For actions of June ~~10~~¹¹, 1958
85th-2d, No. 93

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Commerce appropriation bill. Sen. Jackson criticized forest resource development policies. House debated trade agreements bill.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN TRADE. Continued debate on H. R. 12591, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. (pp. 9588-9677) Rep. Simpson, Pa., discussed agricultural export policies and inserted statements from a publication of this Department, "Competitive Position of United States Farm Products Abroad - 1958," which he contended "clearly shows that other countries have protected their domestic agricultural producers through quantitative controls and other restrictions." (pp. 9611-15)
Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill "to amend title 13 of the United States Code to provide for the collection and publication of foreign commerce and trade statistics"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
p. 9689
2. RECLAMATION. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 6035, to authorize the construction of the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, Calif. An amended and clean bill is to be introduced. p. D522

3. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee ordered reported S. 2108, to authorize GSA to name, rename, or otherwise designate any building under its custody. p. D522
4. NEWSPRINT. Received from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee a report pertaining to the newsprint outlook (H, Rept. 1868). p. 9689
5. LOBBYING. Rep. Patman discussed lobbying activities in Washington, and urged additional assistants for Congressmen "to help watch out for the public interest." p. 9688

SENATE

6. FOREST SERVICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 9567-8

The bill provides: An increased limitation (\$2,500 instead of \$50) to pay for damages to equipment rented by verbal agreement; authority for contracts with private parties to care for fire-emergency pack stock; reimbursement to employees for casualty damages to personal effects stored while employees were on FS work; authority for payments to transfer employee automobiles in Alaska; authority to pay for notification of family illness and transportation to public transportation facilities for employees in isolated locations; permission to transfer fire lookout towers and fire control improvements to the States; broadened authority to pay for official-use telephones in private residences; authority to use moneys received from fines, forfeitures, and judgments to carry out work made necessary by actions leading to the fines, etc.; permission for payment of costs of publishing technical articles in scientific publications; and an increase (from \$25,000 to \$50,000) in the amount available for the purchase of administrative sites each year.

Sen. Jackson criticized certain forest resource policies which he stated the Administration was following, including an inadequate program for timber access roads and Operation Outdoors and a reduced tree planting program. He inserted a letter from Assistant Secretary Peterson on the forestry program and a reply from himself and Sen. Magnuson urging increased timber access road funds for the Pacific Northwest. pp. 9569-71

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 12540, the Commerce Department appropriation bill for 1959. (pp. 9550, 9579-84) Sens. Carlson and Neuberger criticized the action of the Committee in including an additional 10 super-grade positions for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and stated that they would oppose any use of this as a precedent for other agencies to bypass the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (pp. 9583-4). Conferees were appointed.

The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H.J. Res. 624, making appropriations for civil works administered by the Army, Interior, and TVA for 1959 (S. Rept. 1685). pp. 9529, 9569

The Subcommittee ordered reported to the Appropriations Committee with amendments H. R. 11645, the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare Departments appropriation bill for 1959. p. D520

8. SALINE WATER. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 135, to provide for the construction and operation by the Interior Department of a demonstration plant for the conversion of sea or other saline waters into water fit for consumptive uses. pp. 9573-9

"The unemployed who come in here blame us for the age barriers, but it's not our fault," remarked the head of one of the largest employment agencies in New York City.

"The age restrictions are imposed by 2 out of every 3 companies which give us openings. We can't budge them by a year."

And I confirmed the whole discouraging tale this past weekend when I plowed through thousands of want ads in the newspapers. In column after column I found the words "25 to 32 years * * * not over 35 * * * not over 40 * * * to age 42."

The facts, as uncovered by the New York Office Executives' Association's survey this spring are brutal. Read on and wince:

By the time a man reaches 50, a full 42.3 percent of the companies won't hire him because of his age.

When he hits 55, he'll be excluded from possible hiring by nearly 68 percent of the companies. "Finding employment at 55 is almost impossible."

By the time a woman is 35, an astounding 10 percent of the companies think she is too old to hire, more than double the percentage which reported this age as their upper limit for hiring in 1957.

DOORS SLAMMED

By the time she is 50, she'll find the doors will be slammed in her face by 56 percent of the companies.

Yet the same companies which have these arbitrary hiring rules admit that the absenteeism and turnover record of the older worker is no worse than that of the younger worker. They say frankly that older workers are just as reliable and productive, that they present no special problems of supervision, do not hurt morale. They just contend—wrongly—that training of older workers poses a problem.

And the supreme irony is that these same companies place the most productive years for men between 25 and 55 and for women between 25 and 50.

There were some faintly heartening reports last fall that Congress might do something concrete to prod industry into curbing this discrimination. But since sputnik, there has been a deafening silence about this in Washington. What, then, can be done?

"Keep pounding at the stupidity of it," says Gutekunst. "Keep emphasizing it's a never-ending campaign," says Kiviat.

This is policy among industrialists who know they'll have to pay soaring taxes to support the older jobless—if the workers continue jobless. This is fact in a country in which the over 45 will constitute half our adult population by 1975. It doesn't seem credible.

THE PEOPLE GROW OLDER

Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, Director of the Women's Division of the United States Department of Labor, took up one of the most serious of domestic employment situations in her address to the 3,000 senior citizens who are assembled in St. Louis this weekend from over the country. This is the tendency on the part of many employers to find workers too old at 45 and even younger ages.

The notion that workers, once they are past their thirties, are too old to be employed in new positions in part at least grows out of pension considerations and notions about illness and lost time. Mrs. Leopold cited careful studies which show that older workers respond well to retraining for new skills, that they create a stabilizing influence on the job, and that their maturity brings a fuller appreciation of the importance of the work to be done.

The problems that arise with an aging population cannot be dismissed. They require serious and understanding attention. In a bare half century (1900-1955), the life expectancy of men has gone up from 46 years to 67, while that of women has increased

from 48 to 72. When that is the situation and the trend is continuing, we all can only agree with Mrs. Leopold—"aging is everybody's future—and everybody's responsibility."

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, our economy can be no stronger than our facilities for the transportation of goods and commodities. Since the early days of the Republic, our Government has recognized its responsibility to promote the development of efficient interconnected transportation systems spanning the Nation. The establishment of locks on navigable streams and land grants for the building of intercontinental railroads contributed in large measure to the growth of the Nation. So has the building of highways and the grant of financial assistance to a fledgling airline industry.

Each of these modes of transportation, while competing with the others for traffic, complements the others, providing American shippers with an opportunity to choose that method best suited to the particular task required.

Our great transportation systems have been built within the framework of our private enterprise system, with Government assistance where necessary and where justified and with Government regulation to protect the interests of the public. The role of Government in the field of transportation, as in all other areas of its operations, is that of protecting and promoting the public interest. Government assistance to common carriers, financial or otherwise, cannot be justified on any grounds other than that of fostering safe and efficient transportation at reasonable rates, nor can regulation of the carrier's operations be supported except to meet the same objectives.

The Subcommittee on Surface Transportation of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, under the chairmanship of the distinguished junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], has conducted an exhaustive survey of the railroad industry and its ability to fulfill its role in meeting the Nation's needs in time of peace and in time of war. The subcommittee's findings deserve the close attention of the Senate and of the Nation. The subcommittee has concluded that the financial condition of the Nation's railroads is such as to imperil their continued operations unless corrective action is taken. The major role which the railroads play in our economy requires that within the sphere of proper Government action steps be taken to bring about conditions which will enable the railroads to restore their economic position.

The subcommittee has recommended certain financial assistance to the railroads and has in addition recommended revisions of the Interstate Commerce Act which it believes will permit each form of surface transportation better to serve the Nation and to insure that each preserves and offers to American shippers its inherent advantages. These recommendations, as modified and approved by the

full committee, are now before the Senate for action.

While some of the detailed provisions of S. 3778 may require clarification or amendment, I believe they are generally sound. The situation which faces the railroad industry is of an emergency nature, and the provisions of S. 3778 constitute the views of the committee, after exhaustive study, as to the most appropriate means of assistance insofar as legislation is concerned. I hope that the Senate and the House of Representatives will proceed to act upon the bill without delay.

The Nation's railroads are threatened with economic disaster. Railroads are vital to the national interest. The Smathers bill deserves and requires early and favorable action.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, at this time I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE FOREST SERVICE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1659, House bill 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7953) to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an explanation of the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF H. R. 7953

This bill contains a number of "house-keeping" provisions relating to the work of the Forest Service.

First, it would raise the limitation on reimbursement to owners of equipment rented under verbal agreement for damages occurring while in use by the Forest Service. The limit is now \$50, and it would be raised to \$2,500.

Second, it would authorize contracts with private parties to train, work, and care for Government-owned pack stock held in reserve for fire emergency purposes.

Third, it would permit reimbursement to employees for casualty damages to personal effects occurring at places of temporary storage while the employees are engaged in connection with such casualties.

Fourth, it would authorize the Government to pay for transporting employees' automobiles between points in Alaska in connection with transfer of official stations. In many cases there are not connecting roads between official stations, so that the

employee cannot drive his car to his new station. Consequently, it is frequently necessary to move cars by Government-owned boat or in other manner similar to that in which the Government moves employees' household effects. This provision is designed to cover cases of this sort.

Fifth, it would permit the Government to pay the cost of notifying employees in isolated locations of serious illness or death of close relatives, and the cost of transporting such employees to the nearest public transportation.

Sixth, it would permit the transfer to States of fire-lookout towers and other improvements for fire control no longer needed by the Forest Service.

Seventh, it would broaden existing authority to pay for telephone calls for official use in private residences. The existing authority to pay for such use is limited to residences of seasonal employees and certain other persons. For fire emergencies and other protective duties, the official use of telephones is often needed in residences of other persons who have little personal need for telephone service. This authority would also be extended to apply to all lands administered by the Forest Service, whereas, at present it does not cover Bankhead-Jones title III lands.

Eighth, it would permit moneys received from forfeitures, judgments, or settlements to be used to carry out the work made necessary by the action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, or settlement.

Ninth, it would permit payment of costs of publishing technical articles in scientific publications.

Tenth, it would increase the amount available for purchase of administrative sites from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 7953) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL PROBATION ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1639, House bill 7261, to amend the Federal Probation Act to make it applicable to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7261) to amend the Federal Probation Act to make it applicable to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to make the Federal Probation Act applicable to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement in explanation of the purposes of the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

The proposed legislation has been recommended by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

As is set forth in a letter, printed in full below, from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the present Federal Probation Act (18 U. S. C. 3651), applies to all the district courts of the United States except the District Court for the District of Columbia. The reason for the exception is that in 1910, 15 years before the general probation act was enacted in 1925, provision was made by section 102 of title 24 of the District of Columbia Code in regard to probation in the District Court for the District of Columbia. When the Federal Probation Act was enacted the District of Columbia was accordingly excepted from its application. The Administrative Office of the United States Courts advises that there is no longer any sound reason for the exception, and that it is desirable that the probation law be uniform throughout the United States. The proposed legislation would accomplish this purpose.

The committee believes that the proposed legislation is meritorious and recommends it favorably.

Attached and made a part of this report is a letter, dated July 12, 1956, from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in regard to H. R. 6870, a similar bill in the 84th Congress.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COURT,
SUPREME COURT BUILDING,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1956.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: I write in reference to a bill pending before your Committee on the Judiciary to amend the Federal Probation Act to make it applicable to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia (H. R. 6870).

This is a measure which was first recommended by the Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia circuit on June 24, 1954. It was submitted to the Judicial Conference of the United States at a meeting in September 1954 by the late Judge Harold M. Stephens who was then chief judge of the District of Columbia circuit. The Judicial Conference of the United States then approved the enactment of legislation in the nature of the pending bill.

The present probation act (18 U. S. C. 3651), applies in all the district courts of the United States except in the District of Columbia. The reason for this is that in 1910, 15 years before the general probation act was passed in 1925, provision was made by section 102 of title 24 of the District of Columbia Code for the placing on probation of defendants convicted in the District Court for the District of Columbia. When the national act was passed the District of Columbia was excepted from its application. There is no longer any sound reason for that exception. It is desirable that the probation law be uniform throughout the United States. This end would be accomplished by the pending bill and the Judicial Conference of the United States recommends the bill for that reason. I trust that it may be enacted.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HENRY P. CHANDLER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 7261) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HAROLD MACMILLAN, PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, it is a great pleasure to welcome the Prime Minister of Great Britain to this historic Chamber. We feel a close kinship to the people he represents. I know that each Member of this body would be pleased to have a few words from the Prime Minister. Therefore I move that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair, and that the Vice President appoint an appropriate committee to escort the Prime Minister to the rostrum.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. GREEN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey members of the committee, and the committee escorted the Prime Minister of Great Britain to the rostrum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon, at 2 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m., the Senate took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

During the recess,

The VICE PRESIDENT. Members of the Senate and guests in the gallery, it is my great pleasure to present to the Senate and to our guests the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Right Honourable Harold Macmillan.

In introducing him, let me say that we in the Senate often refer to our legislative body as being one of the great parliamentary bodies of the world. We are particularly proud of the fact that the traditions which we preserve today are ones which we inherited from the nation which is represented by the man who will address us at this time.

It is my privilege to present the Right Honourable Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

[Prolonged applause, Members rising.]

Prime Minister MACMILLAN. Mr. President, it is a very high honor that you have done me today, and one which I will treasure all the rest of my life.

Like the greatest of my predecessors, Sir Winston Churchill, I took the precaution which one must take if one is determined to have a successful life in any country, to arrange to make a good start in it by having an American mother. [Applause.]

Indeed, it would be a proud day if she were still alive, to feel that I was allowed to enter this historic building and speak to this great body.

Do not be alarmed. Since I was given no warning that this honor was to be conferred upon me, I have not the well-prepared oration, the studied witticisms, or the carefully arranged improvisations with which we all become familiar in a long political life. [Laughter.] But there is this advantage, perhaps, that I can speak from the heart.

Twice in my lifetime our countries have stood together and stood the test of the fierce and brutal travail of war. Today we are allies and partners in the even nobler task of trying to preserve the world for peace and for freedom. I would like, if I may, when I go home, to bring this message to my people.

There are, of course, differences of emphasis, differences of point of view, and sometimes differences of method as to how these problems can best be solved. I have no doubt that there are sometimes differences over here. [Laughter.] You seem to have a very balanced position, if I may call it that, in the Senate, that represents the very balanced point of view in your country. But the differences are of minor import. The major purposes we have unite us all. They are to preserve the peace, to preserve our standard and way of life, and to spread what we believe to be a good way of life to as many peoples of the world as we can.

At the beginning of this year it was my good fortune to make a short journey to as many as five countries of the Commonwealth. The older countries, of course—Australia, New Zealand, and Canada—have with us the ties of the same birth, the same loyalty to our Queen, and the same institutions. But what struck me most—and it is a most important consideration in our common task—is how the same principles for which you stand and for which the people of Great Britain stand can be developed and have been developed in Asiatic and African peoples.

I went to India, to Pakistan, to China, to Malaya, and Ghana, and very soon I will go to the West Indies. All have become or will become free and independent nations.

What, then, is it that makes the ties between us? I think it is simply this: It is something that we learned and you learned and have practiced, hardly understanding what we did. It is the principle of government by debate and discussion, the principle of free elections, of committee consideration, of the separate functioning of the executive and the judiciary, the universality of law, the right of a man to say what he likes and to think what he likes, and, under the law, to do what he likes; perhaps, above all, the tradition that the state is the servant and not the master of the people, and that all our institutions exist not that we should exercise authority and power for ourselves, but only as trustees for the people. [Applause.]

If we can spread that faith by what we do, by the liberties we create, by the influence we can exercise—all of us—among what I call the uncommitted nations of the world, that new nations springing now to independence, that perhaps is the greatest task that lies before us, and one which, I am persuaded, can be achieved only by the close partnership and cooperation of the peoples and governments of the United States and of Great Britain.

Sir gentlemen, I thank you for this high privilege, which I will always remember. I hope that I may be able to give some picture to my people, when I

return, of your courtesy and thoughtfulness in inviting me to speak to you. It is very moving for me, and I would like you to feel how deeply I appreciate the compliment you have done me.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

RESUMPTION OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

At 2 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m. the Senate reassembled, when called to order by the Vice President.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably, with amendments, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 624) making additional supplemental appropriations for the Department of Labor for carrying into effect the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1685) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Arizona what measure he has reported?

Mr. HAYDEN. I have reported the supplemental appropriation bill making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Labor and the Small Business Administration.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Was the bill reported unanimously?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. When does the Senator expect the report and hearings will be available? In other words, does the Senator believe that we can take up the bill tomorrow or the next day?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; it is an urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Can the Senator explain the nature of the bill,

and the amount of money involved, briefly?

Mr. HAYDEN. The total amount is \$685,700,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, may we have order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. HAYDEN. For the Small Business Administration there is \$20 million, which is \$5 million less than the budget estimate. For the Department of Labor, for temporary unemployment compensation, there is \$665,700,000, the budget estimate. The committee has reported the bill in that form, and the report justifies those figures.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator very much. I call to the attention of the Senate the fact that on last evening there was filed the report on Order No. 1714, H. R. 12428, making appropriations for the State, Justice, and Judiciary Departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30. We expect to call up these bills at the earliest possible date. I shall confer with the minority leader and the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, and inform the Senate of our plans later.

However, I call to the attention of all Senators that appropriation bills take the highest priority and that we expect to take action on those two bills sometime during this week.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. BUSH. Will the Senator give us an outline of the schedule he contemplates following?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I shall do so, as soon as I am able to confer with the minority leader. I have some definite plans. If they are agreeable to him, I may make a public announcement of them and an announcement to the Senate later in the day.

DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, on April 30, 1958, I placed in the record a bipartisan letter to Secretary of Agriculture Benson from eight northwest Senators regarding our forest resources. Today I wish to place in the Record the response from Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Peterson, who has immediate responsibility for the forest service.

It is a gratifying response. It sets forth information that is of interest to the entire Nation.

There are several key statements which I wish to discuss briefly.

By the year 2000 the present national forest system could produce 21 billion board-feet of timber. Today our Nation uses about 40 billion board-feet and the national forests provide only 7 billion board-feet. We can expect a threefold increase in production if—and I emphasize the word "if"—we start now to do the things we must do in order to grow this timber.

I note with interest that the major substantive and appropriation author-

izations are deemed adequate except that for national forest roads and trails.

This is perhaps true. On the national forests there are some 4 million acres of national forest land in need of reforestation. There are several million acres of range in need of reseeding, rodent control, removal of noxious plants, soil and water control, and similar work. About \$700 million will be needed to do these jobs, according to information presented to the Appropriations Committee. Yet over the last 5 years the executive branch has not even requested the funds authorized under the Anderson-Mansfield Act, and the level of general budget requests in this area has been well below the funds needed to complete the work necessary to meet demands in the year 2000.

I hope this letter signals a changed attitude, and I am proud of the fact that our Senate Appropriations Committee just showed the way with a budget more closely geared to the requirements of the times than that presented by the administration.

It is also encouraging to see that the administration is finally beginning to recognize the crying need for timber access roads. For the last two sessions of Congress several of us from the Northwest have sponsored a modest timber access road bill. We proposed stepping the program up from the previous \$27 million level to a \$50 million annual program.

In the 84th Congress the Bureau of the Budget said that the legislation was not needed. Just recently, but after the 1958 Highway Act was passed, the Bureau of the Budget reported on this bill as introduced in the 85th Congress. It recommended against any authorization, but endorsed the substantive provisions of the bill. In other words, it sought the administrative improvements, but not the funds. Now we are told that the administration is considering developing comprehensive recommendations to the Congress. I venture to suggest that \$50 million a year will be far less than is needed to complete the work in a reasonable period. We will await with interest the unveiling of this plan. It is a source of pride to me that we who represent the area containing such great national forests have long recognized this need. I am inclined to believe that the recent action by the Public Works Committee increasing the forest development road and trail authorization by \$11 million for 1959-61 has had an effect.

Secretary Peterson noted with good reason that there is more to the operation of our national forests than timber. He cited Operation Outdoors, which is designed to take care of the expected 66 million recreation users by 1962.

This program has an interesting history in the 2 short year since it was announced with much fanfare by the Department of Agriculture. The administration did come forward the first year and ask for the \$11,500,000 needed, and the Congress reduced the program to \$8,770,000. The administration then impounded \$750,000 of these funds, and later released them to other programs.

On top of this the 1959 budget asked for only \$8 million. The Congress increased the budget request by about \$1,500,000. While it is true that the Congress reduced the program the first year it is also a fact that the funds provided were an increase of \$5 million over 1957. As has so often been the case, the administration launches a program and then quietly abandons it. It is a source of real concern to me, but I am gratified that the Congress has kept a watchful eye on this needed work.

Turning to forest research, the Congress has before it proposed bipartisan legislation which will help the Department cooperate more fully with our forestry schools. This legislation, welcomed by the Department in their letter, will help mobilize our forestry schools for greater service.

The Department is to be warmly congratulated for its decision to hold a series of regional meetings on the critical problem in our small forest holdings. I can assure the Secretary that we in the Northwest look with great favor on this idea, and we will follow subsequent developments with interest.

The dimensions of the small woodland problem are large, and it has been a source of regret to me that in this year's budget the administration recommended virtual elimination of the Clarke-McNary tree planting program. While the Senate restored the full program the conference did not agree to full restoration. It is indeed perplexing to me how we can solve the small woodland problem by creating a vacuum. I am afraid that the administration has placed a cloud over the scheduled conferences by its action on the tree planting program.

Surely it is to be hoped that the scheduled conferences will assure the restoration of the great cooperative concept advanced in the Clarke-McNary Act and pushed with such vigor by Colonel Bill Greeley, both when he was with the Forest Service and with the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

The promise for the future is in this letter. The records of the recent past provide much room for improvement.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the letter of May 20, 1958, from Acting Secretary of Agriculture E. L. Peterson to me, and also the reply, dated June 3, 1958, sent by Senator MAGNUSON and me to the Secretary of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1958.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This will acknowledge the letter of April 24 from you and the seven other Senators from the Pacific Northwest and Inland Empire States regarding a forestry program.

Your commendatory remarks regarding the recent report *Timber Resources for America's Future*, are appreciated. We are happy to pass them on to the Forest Service where the report was prepared. We in the Secretary's office believe that this report is another significant contribution by the For-

est Service to the advancement of forest conservation, development, and use.

You inquire as to needed legislation and authorizations by the Congress and the several States to assure meeting national wood needs by the year 2000. This Department has responsibility for: (a) Administering 148 national forests and most of the title III Bankhead-Jones lands occurring in 41 States, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (b) forest research conducted in all 48 States by 9 regional forest and range experiment stations, a national Forest Products Laboratory, and field programs in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii; and (c) the Federal share of cooperative private-State-Federal programs in forest management, tree planting, and forest protection.

Much progress has been made in recent years toward more intensive management of timber and other national forest resources. A sustained growth of 21 billion board-feet by 2000 has been established as a national forest timber-production goal. This is the level of national forest timber harvesting that will be needed if the national forests are to produce their proportionate share of the Nation's future timber needs. Our timber management programs are being directed toward that objective.

Other resources of the national forests must likewise be managed more intensively to meet requirements of our growing population. Operation Outdoors, with which you are familiar, is a short-term recreation program designed to accommodate 66 million recreation visits to the national forests by 1962. A longer range study of recreation needs will soon be undertaken by this department either independently or in collaboration with an Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission such as may be created by the Congress. Part 2 of Operation Outdoors dealing with wildlife habitat needs is nearing completion. Major adjustments in policies for management of national-forest watersheds to increase water yield have been adopted in the Southwest and in California and may be extended more broadly.

In general for the national forests, major substantive and appropriation authorizations are adequate with the exception of forest development roads. Consideration is now being given to developing comprehensive recommendations to the Congress on national-forest roads. But before any decision can be reached, these national-forest road needs must be weighed in relation to overall needs and resources of the Federal Government.

Much progress has also been made in forest research in recent years; and more is needed. Research is recognized as an essential forerunner of progress and the department welcomes the recent resurgence of interest in forest research by a number of the Nation's leading forestry schools. As in the case of the national forests, legislative and appropriation authorizations are for the most part adequate with respect to forest research.

Timber Resources for America's Future points out that the greatest problem of future timber supplies lies with 4½ million owners of small woodlands. Over 3 million of these are farmers. Fifty-five percent of the Nation's commercial timberlands is in the hands of the small owner. Eighty-six percent of these ownerships are less than 100 acres. Fifty percent are less than 30 acres. They are generally in poor condition, yet potentially are among the most productive timberlands in the Nation. Our wood needs cannot be met unless these 4½ million small tracts are placed in much better condition than they are today.

These lands are mainly in the East. In the South alone, where present conditions are poorest, there are more small woodlands

than forest industry owns in the whole country; more than the total acreage of commercial timberland in the national forests; more than the acreage of all timberland in all ownerships in the West.

There are already in effect a variety of private, State, and State-Federal programs designed to help the small owner help himself. They include extension forestry, forest research, education, cost-sharing under the agricultural conservation program, industrial forestry programs, and cooperative State-Federal programs in forest protection, tree planting, and technical forestry assistance.

These are all good programs, but in the aggregate the condition of these small woodlands shows that the job is not getting done. No one knows at the moment just why this is so, or what is needed to bring these lands to levels of productivity sufficient to assure the Nation's wood needs by the end of the century.

In recognition of these facts, the Department of Agriculture on March 24 announced that the Forest Service, in collaboration with State foresters, would call a series of regional meetings this fall to consider the problem of forestry on small forest ownerships, and possible methods and procedures for achieving better management on these lands. At these meetings the Forest Service wants to mutually consider what needs to be done by joint effort to improve conditions on small forest holdings as fast as possible. The meetings will explore whether the framework of existing programs is adequate, whether they need to be modified, whether new approaches are needed, and how responsibilities can best be shared.

Following these meetings the Forest Service will develop proposals for general discussion and for consideration of the Secretary's office. It is possible that, from these meetings and subsequent consideration, there may develop a year or more hence some recommendations for congressional action. However, before making any recommendations to the Congress, these proposals, as is true with all other proposals, will have to be evaluated in relation to overall needs and resources of the Federal Government and the several States.

We appreciate your interest and hope this letter adequately explains the steps now being taken to assure the Nation having adequate wood supplies by the year 2000.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. PETERSON,
Acting Secretary.

JUNE 3, 1958.

HON. EZRA TAFT BENSON,

Secretary, Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SECRETARY BENSON: We appreciate your detailed letter of May 20 in reply to one of April 24 signed by eight Northwest Senators. It is a most encouraging letter.

The prime importance of national forest timber to the economy of our State, coupled with the fact that the actual cut in 1957 was only about 70 percent of the allowable cut clearly indicates the magnitude of the task before us.

It is our understanding that the President has recently enunciated a policy which would permit pushing forward now on programs which must be carried out anyway and which by their nature are helpful to the economy.

The timber access program most certainly will accomplish these goals. While it is true that substantial quantities of uneut timber are now under contract, information available to us indicates that there is still a good demand for national forest timber sales and that spirited bidding persists. This leads us to conclude that making timber available to smaller concerns which cannot afford to own or contract for

large quantities of timber will be helpful to the economy now. Adequate roads are needed to assist in reaching this goal.

We are encouraged that the Department has agreed to the positions of the Public Works and the Appropriations Committees that contract authority granted by law shall be used. We are also pleased to hear that the entire 1958-1959 authorization in section 23 of the Highway Act is to be used. We now hope that you will also utilize the provision of the Federal Highway Act which permits the use of contract authority in advance of the commencement of the fiscal year.

In 1958 there was about \$35 million available from appropriated fund sources for the forest development road and trail program. Region 6 of the Forest Service, which covers Washington and Oregon, received approximately \$8.6 million or about 25 percent of the funds. This money had to be allocated to maintenance, engineering and general purpose roads as well as timber access roads. Approximately \$5.5 million was due these States because of the earnings from the 10 percent fund. Thus, these States received only about 10 percent of the money provided by section 23 of the Federal Highway Act.

However, in 1957, region 6 contributed \$56,600,000 or over 50 percent of the total income from the sale of timber for the entire national forest system.

In addition to the funds provided by Congress, timber purchasers build roads under timber contracts. Seventy-five percent of the timber-purchaser construction is concentrated in the Pacific Northwest. The cost per mile for these roads is more than double the cost in the other regions. Timber purchasers build 96 percent of the national forest timber access roads in the Northwest, and their total expenditures for construction alone now totals more than \$25 million annually.

We are disturbed by reports that again the Pacific Northwest will receive a very small part of the section 23 funds and that the Forest Service will continue to rely on timber purchasers to build more than 90 percent of the roads. We are of the opinion that the timber access road program in the Pacific Northwest is badly out of balance. The heavy reliance placed on timber-purchaser construction in an area where road construction costs are so high places an undue burden on the industry. The smaller firms are heavily penalized.

The Northwest has constantly been the heaviest contributors of revenue in the national forest system. There is an active demand for timber well beyond the present allowable cut. There is a gap between the present allowable cut and sales. If the forest inventories were complete the gap would be even wider.

We are in complete accord that the historic distribution of section 23 funds on the basis of need is sound in principle. In actual practice the Northwest has not received the funds it needs. We urge you to consider the need on an overall basis and to take into account the desirability of relieving the forest industry of the Northwest of the necessity to construct most of the access roads.

We desire to be advised, prior to your final action of the appropriation allocations to be made to the various components of the road program for the Northwest and the relation these figures have to the national total. We also desire to be advised of the requirements planned for timber purchasers. Will you also advise us on the extent to which utilization of a portion of the 1960 contract authority would enable you to provide a better balanced program during 1959.

We want to assure you of our desire to cooperate with you in implementing a realistic road authorization. When the study mentioned in your May 20 letter is complete

and your legislative suggestions are ready, we would appreciate being advised.

Sincerely,

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
United States Senator.
HENRY M. JACKSON,
United States Senator.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the challenge is before us if we are going to not only grow the wood for the year 2000, but also assure all of the benefits that the well-managed forest can produce. This much is now clear. Any administration dedicated to developing our resources can be assured of strong bipartisan support in the Congress. With this opportunity we can meet the challenge, but it will take deeds and action—and the time to act is now.

We welcome the opportunity to work cooperatively to assure for our children the abundance and the good life that has been ours. The wise use of our material resources is the key to our future well-being. We simply cannot afford to fail to meet the challenge.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1958— REPORT OF A COMMITTEE—MINORITY, SUPPLEMENTAL, AND INDIVIDUAL VIEWS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare I report favorably, without amendment, Senate bill 3974, the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958, and I submit a report (No. 1684) thereon.

I ask unanimous consent that the minority supplemental and individual views may be printed with the report, and that the committee report and the minority, supplemental and individual views may be filed before midnight tonight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a detailed explanation of the bill; a joint press release issued by the distinguished senior Senator from New York [Mr. Ives] and myself with respect to the proposed legislation; and also another analysis of the bill and a comparison of it with the bill recommended by the administration.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Following its investigations of improper activities in the labor and management field, the select committee made 5 legislative recommendations to the Congress in April 1958, as part of its first interim report. These recommendations were as follows: (1) to regulate and control pension, health and welfare funds; (2) to regulate and control union funds; (3) to insure union democracy; (4) to curb activities of middlemen in labor-management disputes; (5) to clarify the no-man's land between State and Federal authority.

The Senate has already passed the Pension and Welfare Fund Disclosure bill of 1958, which covers the first recommendation of the select committee. The bill discussed in this report effectively reaches and in some cases goes beyond the other legislative recommendations made by the select

committee. Briefly, the bill accomplishes the following:

1. Full reporting and public disclosure of union internal processes.
2. Full reporting and public disclosure of union financial operations;
3. Criminal penalties for failure to make such reports and for false reports.
4. Criminal penalties for false entries in and destruction of union records.
5. Full reporting and public disclosure of financial transactions and holdings, if any, by union officials which might give rise to conflicts of interest, including payments by labor relations consultants.
6. Full reporting and public disclosure by employers of expenditures of \$5,000 or more to influence or affect employees in the exercise of rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act.
7. Full reporting and public disclosure of any arrangement by an employer under which another person undertakes to influence or affect or to provide services which interfere, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act.
8. Full reporting and public disclosure by labor relations consultants of their arrangements to influence or affect employees or to provide services to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act.
9. Criminal penalties for the failing to file or falsification of reports required by employers and labor relations consultants.
10. Criminal penalties for payments by middlemen to union officials.
11. Full reporting and public disclosure of trusteeships over subordinate unions.
12. Criminal penalties for failure to file or falsification of required reports relating to trusteeships over subordinate unions.
13. Limitations upon procedure for establishment, purposes, and length of trusteeships over subordinate unions.
14. Federal court proceedings to dissolve trusteeships over subordinate unions when not in accordance with limitations of the bill.
15. Elections of constitutional officers of international unions at least every 5 years by secret ballot or by delegates elected by secret ballot.
16. Election of constitutional officers of local unions at least every 4 years by secret ballot.
17. Protection of union members' right to nominate and vote for union officers without restraint or coercion.
18. Prohibition of use of union funds to promote individual candidacy.
19. Federal court proceedings, with safeguards for internal union procedures, to set aside elections in violation of bills standards.
20. A congressional declaration of policy favoring codes of ethical practices for labor organizations and employers.
21. Establishment of an Advisory Committee on Ethical Practices composed of representatives of the public, labor organizations, and employers.
22. Directing the National Labor Relations Board not to permit continuation of the no man's land in which employees, unions, and employers, covered by Federal law, are left without remedies.
23. A start on speeding up NLRB procedures by clarifying the definition of "supervisors" and permitting prehearing representation elections.
24. Banning shakedown picketing and making it subject to mandatory injunction procedures.
25. Banning demand and acceptance by unions or union representatives of payments from interstate truckers of improper unloading fees.
26. Permitting, with appropriate safeguards, prehire and 7-day union shop agree-

ments in the building and construction industry.

27. Clarification of the propriety of employer contributions to joint union-management apprenticeship funds.

28. Restoration of voting rights to economic strikers engaged in lawful strikes.

29. Criminal penalties for embezzlement, conversion, etc., of the funds of nonprofit organizations which are tax exempt under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

30. Prohibitions upon holding union office by individuals convicted of crimes involving the taking of money or violations of the reporting provisions of the bill.

These major provisions constitute a full and considered response to the five recommendations for legislative action by the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field (the McClellan committee). Indeed, the bill goes beyond those recommendations in several respects by providing for reports, limitations, and penalties not covered by the select committee's interim report. Examples are the prohibition upon union office holding by persons convicted of embezzlement or other crimes involving the conversion of union funds and violations of the reporting provisions of the bill.

The bill is not a punitive bill. It is designed to prevent or discourage conduct on the part of union officials, employers, and labor relations consultants by requiring reporting of arrangements, actions, and interests which are illegal or questionable. In some instances, the matters to be reported are not illegal and may not be improper. But only full disclosure will enable the persons whose rights are affected and the public to determine whether the arrangements or activities are justifiable and ethical.

The committee held intensive hearings on all of the relevant bills before it. The Subcommittee on Labor considered all of the proposals made, and drafted and redrafted a bill embodying those proposals which recommended themselves for effectiveness and fairness. The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare considered every line and word of the bill reported by the subcommittee and made further substantial changes.

The committee reports this bill favorably, feeling that it has performed its task of hearing, consideration, and recommendation conscientiously.

The bill is carefully drawn to promote a healthy labor movement and fair and open dealing between management and labor befitting a democratic society and a vigorous free enterprise system.

JOINT STATEMENT OF SENATORS JOHN F. KENNEDY, DEMOCRAT, OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND IRVING M. IVES, REPUBLICAN, OF NEW YORK, CONCERNING SECRETARY MITCHELL'S STATEMENT-ON THE PENDING LABOR BILL—DELIVERED AT A JOINT NEWS CONFERENCE IN ROOM 362, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, JUNE 10, 1958

Several facts should be kept in mind in order to maintain a balanced perspective about this bill and the administration statement:

1. The bill was approved by the Senate Labor Committee and all of its members on both sides except Senator GOLDWATER. The vote was 12 to 1.

2. This bill was developed by Senators KENNEDY and IVES working in close cooperation with Senator McCLELLAN, who last Friday strongly endorsed the bill in its present form for the reason that it "will give important protection to the rights of workers, of management, and the public."

3. This bill carries out the recommendations of the McClellan committee on which we both serve. It implements, in addition to other proposals, the conclusions of the report which we both approved.

4. This bill was discussed from its inception with responsible spokesmen in the Labor Department, in the absence of Secretary Mitchell in Geneva. As late as last Friday, the revised bill was discussed with the Department. No indication of any objection whatsoever was indicated.

5. This bill has heretofore been considered entirely nonpartisan in nature. We have tried to avoid all partisan implications in working with Members of both parties on its presentation.

6. This bill has heretofore represented the best chance to avoid a bitterly repressive antilabor bill or no bill at all. These prospects are now endangered.

Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY, Democrat, of Massachusetts, today pointed out 11 reasons why the Kennedy-Ives bill is stronger than the administration bill:

1. The administration bill contains no provisions regulating the imposition of trusteeships by unions.

The Kennedy-Ives bill contains a comprehensive title dealing with this subject to protect the rights of union members and local unions against unfair and arbitrary imposition of trusteeships by the national unions. It authorizes the Secretary of Labor to bring proceedings in the courts upon the complaint of members against trusteeships and termination of trusteeships in the event they are arbitrarily imposed or continued beyond 18 months.

2. The administration bill contains a weak and ineffective provision concerning election procedures of unions. It merely requires a report by a union that it complies with its own rules for secret elections.

The Kennedy-Ives bill, on the other hand, contains a comprehensive title dealing with union elections. It mandates secret elections both on the national and local level and overrides union constitutions and by-laws which do not provide for secret elections. It requires written notice of elections to be given to the members and reasonable opportunity to nominate candidates.

The Kennedy-Ives bill authorizes the Secretary of Labor to bring court action to set aside elections not held in secret and not in compliance with the union's constitution.

3. The administration bill on financial reporting in effect merely reenacted the present reporting requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act, except for a limited additional requirement for reporting any bribe received from an employer. The committee bill contains a comprehensive reporting requirement including specific and extensive provisions for reporting any conflict-of-interest situation embracing within its scope not only every officer and employee of a union but also spouses and minor children.

4. The administration bill contained a very limited provision requiring employers to report only payments to any union officer or employee. This is already covered by section 302 of Taft-Hartley. The Kennedy-Ives bill, on the other hand, contains a strong, detailed provision requiring employers and middlemen to report transactions and arrangements as well as payments and expenditures for activities intended to influence or affect employees in the exercise of rights guaranteed by the Labor Act.

5. The Kennedy-Ives bill contains a strong specific provision against shakedown picketing in general and against unlawful exaction of interstate truckers. These safeguards are not specifically covered in the administration bill.

6. The Kennedy-Ives bill specifically prevents convicted criminals from holding union office. This subject is not covered by the administration bill.

7. The Kennedy-Ives bill contains a specific prohibition against using union funds to influence union elections. The administration bill is silent on this subject.

Public Law 85-464
85th Congress, H. R. 7953
June 20, 1958

AN ACT

To facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of March 4, 1913, as amended (16 U. S. C. 502), is hereby amended by substituting for the last proviso of subsection (c) the following: "*And provided further*, That except for fire fighting emergencies no reimbursement herein authorized shall be made in an amount in excess of \$50 to persons who were employees of the Forest Service prior to the time the equipment was obtained or \$2,500 in any other case, unless the equipment was made available under a written agreement, contract, or lease," and by changing the designation of that subsection from (c) to (d) and inserting a new subsection (c) as follows: Forest service.
37 Stat. 843;
46 Stat. 1052.

72 Stat. 216.
72 Stat. 217.

"(c) To contract with public and private agencies, corporations, firms, associations, or individuals to train, provide forage, care, and housing for, and to work pack stock owned and held in reserve by the Forest Service for fire emergency purposes and as all or part of the consideration therefor to permit such contractors to use the stock for their own purposes during the periods of nonuse by the Forest Service." Pack stock.

SEC. 2. Funds available to the Forest Service may be used in amounts not exceeding \$100 in any single claim, for reimbursing employees of the Forest Service for loss of or damage to clothing and other personal effects resulting from fires, floods, or other casualties at or near the place in which such property is temporarily stored during services of the employees in connection with such casualties. Property losses.

SEC. 3. Funds available to the Forest Service may be used, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to in this Act as Secretary) for expenses of transporting automobiles of employees of that Service between points in Alaska in connection with transfers of official stations of such employees to meet the needs of the Service. Transportation of automobiles.

SEC. 4. Section 202 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 554b), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service, and for expenses of notifying employees of the death or serious illness of close relatives and, in such cases where no public transportation is available, for transporting the employees to a point where public transportation is available." Notification and transportation of employees.
58 Stat. 736.

SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, to transfer, without reimbursement or at such prices and upon such terms as he may impose, to States and political subdivisions or agencies thereof fire lookout towers and other structures or improvements used by the Forest Service for fire prevention or suppression purposes, and the land used in connection therewith if such land is outside national forest boundaries, when they are no longer needed by the Forest Service for such purposes but are of value to the State or political subdivision or agency thereof in its fire protection system: *Provided*, That if any property so transferred is not put to use for the purpose for which it was transferred within two years from the date of transfer, or if, within fifteen years from the date of transfer, any such property should cease to be used for the purpose for which it was transferred for a period of two years, title thereto shall revert to and immediately revert in the United States. Property transfer.

Telephone
service.
16 USC 580f.
37 Stat. 414.

SEC. 6. Section 10 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (64 Stat. 82), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 of the Act of August 23, 1912, as amended (31 U. S. C. 679), appropriations for the protection and management of the national forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service shall be available to pay for telephone service installed in residences of employees and of persons cooperating with the Forest Service who reside within or near such lands when such installation is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be needed in protecting such lands: *Provided*, That in addition to the monthly local service charge the Government may pay only such tolls or other charges as are required strictly for the public business."

Use of funds.

72 Stat. 217.

72 Stat. 218.

SEC. 7. Any moneys received by the United States with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service (1) as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or deposit by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required under the permit or timber sale contract or (2) as a result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of an claim, involving present or potential damage to lands or improvements, shall be covered into the Treasury and are hereby appropriated and made available until expended to cover the cost to the United States of any improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work on lands under the administration of the Forest Service rendered necessary by the action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, compromise, or settlement: *Provided*, That any portion of the moneys so received in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

Dissemination
of informa-
tion.

SEC. 8. The proviso in the Act of May 11, 1922, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, under the item "General expenses, Forest Service", limiting the expenditure of funds for publication (42 Stat. 507, 521, 16 U. S. C. 556) is hereby amended by substituting for the phrase "*And provided further*," the phrase "*Provided further*" and adding a further proviso so that the limiting provisions shall read "*Provided further*, That hereafter no part of any funds appropriated for the Forest Service shall be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper or magazine article, but this shall not prevent the giving out to all persons without discrimination, including newspapers and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts or official information of value to the public: *And provided further*, That this prohibition shall not apply to scientific or technical articles prepared for or published in scientific publications."

Site purchases.
43 Stat. 1133.

SEC. 9. Section 5 of the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U. S. C. 555), is hereby further amended by changing the amount in the last proviso to \$50,000.

Approved June 20, 1958.